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THE SICKLES TRAGEDY.

Trial of Daniel E. Sickles for the Murder of Philip Barton Key.

TWENTIETH AND LAST DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

VERDICT OF NOT GUILTY.

Extraordinary Scene of Excitement in the Court-room.

HOW THE VERDICT WAS RECEIVED.

Mr. Sickles Carried Off in Triumph by His Friends.

CLOSING SCENES OF THE TRIAL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 26—P. M.

The closing scenes of the Sickles' trial were exceedingly impressive and exciting. The Jury retired at precisely ten minutes before 2 o'clock. The room was crowded with spectators, and instinctively every eye was turned towards the clock. Every minute that passed by was set down as fresh proof presumptive of a disagreement. The crowd gradually broke up into groups. The counsel of Mr. SICKLES gathered around the dock. Mr. S. himself was as calm and self-possessed as usual and conversed with his friends, most of whom spoke only words of hope and encouragement,—while a few ventured to warn him of the chances of an adverse result. His only reply was: "I am prepared for the worst," though his manner indicated that hope was completely dominant.

For a time silence had prevailed in the Court-room, but as time wore on this gave way to the buzz of whispering voices. Col. SELDEN, the Marshal, had taken possession of the witness-box and kept up a steady conversation with the Judge. The appearance of a knobby little policeman, who came in and ordered out chairs for the Jury, made the assurance doubly sure of those who expected a disagreement. The Jury were evidently "settling to their work." Then came further confirmation. The Jury had asked for a fire. Clearly they were to make a night of it. The hot, uneasy, jammed and nervous crowd was rapidly working itself up to a pitch of most unnecessary but very natural excitement, and like all crowds in such a state, grew every moment more open-mouthed, credulous and greedy of the very worst possible conjectures. The prisoner meanwhile, let me say it to his credit, bore himself with perfectly unaffected calmness and self-possession; though the anxiety and the suggestions of his friends were eminently calculated to upset any man's composure.

At length, just as the clock struck three, there was a rap heard from the inside of the door of the Marshal's room. It was not a very loud rap, but it electrified the crowd, brought the lounging reporters up to their bearings, roused the wearied Judge, silenced the buzzing groups. The news, in the usual mysterious way of all news, had come out before the jury. Nobody brought it; but the little white door of the jury-room had hardly swung half-way open before there ran through the Court-room the ill-suppressed murmur. "*He is acquitted!*" The jury followed their verdict and it seemed an age before they had all filed, one by one, back into their box, their venerable Foreman, Mr. ARNOLD, at their head. "Gentlemen of the Jury," said the Clerk, in his dry, official tone, "have you agreed upon your verdict?" "We have," replied Mr. ARNOLD, in a soft, low voice. "Stand up, DANIEL E. SICKLES," said the Clerk. The prisoner rose. "How say you, gentlemen of the Jury, do you find the prisoner at the bar, as indicted, guilty or not guilty?" "NOT GUILTY."

If anybody had still persisted in doubting which way ran the sympathies of the Washington people in this case, I think his skepticism must have given way before the scene which followed. The decorum of the Court went off at once in a most irregular but irrepressible cheering. The Judge and the Marshal did their best in a quiet way to repress this outburst of enthusiasm, but they were merely doing a formal duty, and the moment was rather informal for all concerned, and so the judicial accents were lost in the general clamor. I do not think, however, that either the Judge or Marshal took this misconduct very seriously to heart, or that it was felt to be a very dangerous assault upon the dignity of the Bench and the Court.

It *restored itself* to order as soon as its first flush was over, and suffered Mr. STANTON to ask of His Honor "the discharge of the prisoner." That His Honor *did* order the discharge of the prisoner is presumable, though it was not easy for anybody to hear his reply, or to make out anything very clearly that followed, till Mr. SICKLES was seen thanking the Jury for his "safe deliverance." There were a few carriages drawn up in front of the Court-house, and into one of these, through a dense mass of shouting and cheering men, Mr. SICKLES was hurried, not without difficulty, by his friends, and driven rapidly off to the house of his friend, Mr. MCBLAIR, on President's-square.

There he was received with a genuine welcome by the ladies of the family, but could not so easily escape from the congratulations of the hundreds of persons, officers of both services, clergymen of various denominations, lawyers and citizens generally, who insisted upon testifying their belief that, in the acquittal of Mr. SICKLES, the Jury had simply vindicated the natural sanctities of the family and the home.

Messrs. BRADY, CHILTON, STAUNTON, PHILLIPS and the rest of Mr. SICKLES' counsel were not forgotten in this outburst of the popular feeling, but were felicitated at the National Hotel on the happy result of their labors by a succession of enthusiastic crowds. From first to last this community has spoken with but one voice on this matter, and everything that has come to light in the course of the trial, has contributed to deepen the emphasis of satisfaction and of sympathy with which the citizens and the householders of Washington hail the verdict of "acquittal" this day rendered.

[FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 26.

At four minutes to 3 P. M. the Jury came into Court, and amid deep silence announced a verdict of "Not guilty!" Then occurred a scene which baffles description. Even before Mr. BRADY arose on Monday, there was one of those strange, instinctive feelings which it is difficult to describe, but which run like an electric shock through a mass, that a verdict of "Not guilty" would be returned. Mr. BRADY's speech converted the feeling into a conviction. In the applause which followed its close, "Not guilty" might be heard. The speech was not equal, perhaps, to the occasion, as it certainly was not to the great expectation which his well-deserved reputation and the ability he displayed in the by-battles inspired. But he spoke in chains. He was confined in the fetters of the nine points he had prepared, with a skill and ingenuity worthy of a Jesuit casuist, and he felt them pulling at his intellect whenever he ventured a plunge. Considering the circumstances under which he spoke—not summing up, but merely defending propositions—his speech may be considered a great effort.

At the conclusion of Mr. BRADY's speech, which occupied three hours in the delivery, Mr. OULD replied in a labored argument at the close of the sitting. This morning, when he renewed his speech, the Court was densely crowded—the report having got abroad that a verdict would be rendered during the day. About the period when Mr. OULD closed, 1 o'clock, the crowd had increased to such an extent that all the passages were filled, and outside there could not have been collected less than two or three thousand persons. The Judge's charge, which occupied about an hour in the delivery, was remarkable for its legal precision and lucidity, and its entire impartiality. Impressed with this conviction, the counsel on both sides at once left the case to the Jury without further appeal, and at ten minutes to 2 o'clock the Jury retired to their chamber.

By this time the crowd outside had swelled to several thousand, and the most eager impatience was exhibited. Every minute that passed without the Jury's return inspired the fear of a disagreement, and immediately preceding their coming, whispers went around that there was a disagreement. These fears, however, were dispelled by the announcement, at about seven minutes to 3, that the Jury had agreed,—and, accompanied by the Marshal, they quietly entered the Court. A death-like silence prevailed, and it was not until one after another they had all deliberately answered to their names, and the foreman, a most staid and gentlemanly-looking man, had answered to the query of the Court—"How find you?" "Not Guilty!" that the pent-up feeling found vent in a yell of delight, such as perhaps never before arose in a Court of justice.

The barriers around Mr. SICKLES were immediately torn down, and in the embrace of his friends, Messrs. BROWN and WILEY, he was carried through a crowd that covered him on every side with congratulations. Strong men on every side were in tears. Even the Judge, giving way to the general emotion, did not venture to interfere with the outburst of feeling. The only man apparently unmoved in this eruption of emotion, though doubtless a volcano of feeling struggled within, was Mr. SICKLES himself. For a moment, as he passed his father, who was sobbing like a child, I saw him gather his nerves in a strong struggle, but save then, he exhibited that calm demeanor which from the commencement he has worn without break, save in that one instance when the picture of his innocent and injured child subdued him.

When the shout inside was heard without, it was instantly caught up and carried from crowd to crowd at every corner, until there were conveyed to the furthest end of Washington, the tidings of SICKLES' release. He was borne along to his carriage, while in front of the joy-mad mass absolutely danced one of Mr. SICKLES' counsel, like David in front of the Ark.

Accompanied by some twenty others, the carriage containing Mr. SICKLES proceeded amid a universal greeting, to the house of Mr. MCBLAIR—one of the wealthiest and most respected citizens, and who has adhered to Mr. S. from the start, with the greatest gallantry and devotion—where he intends to remain for five or six days. Before I left he had received then some fifteen hundred citizens, and even at this late hour crowds still continue to pour in to testify their respect.

Immediately on entering the parlor of Mr. MCBLAIR, Mr. SICKLES turned to his jailor, who accompanied him, and said, taking him by the had, "I would wish, if I could, to make it known how grateful I feel for all the affectionate and considerate kindness that has made my prison a second home." It is but justice to Mr. SICKLES to say that he has built a warm place for himself in the affections of all with whom he has been brought in contact during the last month.

On coming outside the Court-house, some one in the crowd proposed a groan of execration for the *Evening Post*, which was bitterly responded to, but beyond this no expressions of anger were used towards any individuals. The *Star*, which for some time stopped at no calumny to sustain the malignant animosity of the *Post*, has, latterly, tempered by your admonition, changed its tone, and expressed in a creditable manner its repentant shame for the course it at first pursued.

The conduct of the Judge has afforded general satisfaction, and the conduct of the counsel for the prosecution has been deemed so fair as to merit, I understand, a share in the serenade, which the Marine Band, escorted by an immense crowd, is even while I write offering as a tribute beneath the windows of the National to Mr. BRADY, and intends to all the other counsel in the case. The city is one scene of rejoicing.

After the trial I had the pleasure of meeting ten of the gentlemen who composed the Jury, and I am specially instructed by them to state, and they wish it distinctly understood, that they gave their verdict on the principle that, "in the absence of any adequate punishment by law for adultery, the man who violates the honor and desolates the home of his neighbor, does so at the peril of his life, and if he falls by the outraged husband's hands, he deserves his doom. This principle, they informed me, they agreed upon unanimously six days since. They have made it from this hour a principle of American law.

As an instance of feeling among the people, I may mention a touching incident which occurred just as I left Mr. SICKLES. An old fruitman from the neighborhood of Georgetown, came in with a basket of fresh oranges; and said, "Mr. SICKLES, I am a poor man, but I have a wife and child at home, whom I love, and I, if you will take this poor gift, as a token of how I honor a man who has taught me how to defend them, will be made most happy!"

In response to calls made upon them by the immense crowds accompanying the serenading band, Mr. GRAHAM, at Willard's, Mr. BRADY, at the National, and Messrs. STANTON and PHILLIPS have made addresses.

To-morrow evening Mr. BRADY, Mr. GRAHAM, and the leading New-Yorkers who have stood at some sacrifice, and with much devotion, around their friend like a wall of fire, will proceed to New-York. They one and all entertain but one opinion as to the extraordinary power, brilliancy, legal knowledge, and eloquence to adorn and enforce it, exhibited by Mr. STANTON in the case.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 26.

The District-Attorney renewed the argument on the instructions prayed for. He had been endeavoring to show, he said, that the rule adopted in Manning's case was not a tightening of the principles of the common law, but was rather in the nature of an alleviation than otherwise. The doctrine had never gone further than that no act of insult or contumely, and no trespass on property, would justify the slayer in taking the life of the trespasser, and would not reduce the crime from murder to manslaughter. The determination of the Bench in Manning's case was in consonance with the principles of common law, long-established, as adultery was not an assault on the person of the husband, but was only combined of the two provocations of insult and of trespass. Then to regard the construction of the law, as understood at that time, would have convicted the party of murder. The law then, for the first time, declared that adultery was such a provocation as would reduce the homicide from murder to manslaughter. From that time to this the law had never gone further. It would be very unwise for courts of justice to relax that rule. It would overturn the principles of common law in regard to murder, and would establish the principle that a man could kill another from motives of revenge. Besides, it could not be restricted to the single crime of adultery, but would also have to extend to the case of the defamation of a man's wife; the principle that would allow one would necessarily embrace the other. He referred to Blackstone, where it is laid down that no insult constitutes a justification for homicide, no species of contumely, no species of mere trespass, and no combination of the two had been recognized in either ancient or modern times as an alleviation of the crime of murder to manslaughter. He referred to the case of Smith tried in 1804, where a man shot another who was representing a ghost. The jury brought in a verdict of manslaughter, but the Court refused to receive the verdict, and the jury retired again and brought in a verdict of guilty. These principles had been uniformly recognized and adopted in this country. He referred to the case of Ryan, second Wheeler, 447, and recapitulated the circumstances of that case and the rulings of the Court. The law there laid down was the law which the prosecution here recognized, and the law by which they were ready to stand. If the theory of the defence were true, that adultery was a justification of homicide, as well as provocation, how could the learned Judge in Ryan's case have said that the circumstances there might constitute the crime of murder or might constitute the crime of manslaughter. There was an entire uniformity of Judicial interpretation running through all the cases reported. In the case of Jarboe, the question was distinctly propounded to his Honor whether, if the deceased had seduced the prisoner's sister, and committed all the turpitude charged in the case, it constituted either provocation or justification, and his Honor had decided that it amounted to neither. In the two Virginia cases, Bouyer's and Hoyt's, cited yesterday, there was no trial before a Judge.

Mr. Magruder—Before five magistrates.

Judge—They were tried before an Examining Court.

District Attorney—They were not to be controlled on this by the *ipse dixit* of a Magistrates' Court, composed probably, of men who knew nothing about law, as Singleton Mercer's case, the who'e energies of the defence were directed to the solitary and exclusive issue of insanity. So it was in Smith's case in Philadelphia. As to Stump's, in Maryland, he did not know what the facts were—but if Judge Legrand there decided that adultery constituted either justification or legal provocation, except where the parties are caught in the act, he would like to see such decision.

Mr. Magruder—The jury so held.

District-Attorney—It was argued here that the deceased was virtually killed in the act of adultery, and that, therefore, the homicide was committed on legal provocation. In the cases cited to support that theory the question was what constituted proof of adultery. But the question here was not what constituted proof of adultery, but what constituted proof of "finding" in the act of adultery. There could not be any proximate fact with regard to that—there was but one method of proving it. The proof must be that the party was "found, caught, surprised," in the act of adultery. The waving of the handkerchief, and the occupation of the house in Fifteenth-street might tend to show that in this case adultery was committed, but they did not tend to show that the parties were "found" in the act. If they were, then the law says the homicide may be reduced to manslaughter—but if the husband pursue the adulterer, and slay him out of revenge, it was murder. The very phraseology of the rule showed that it was not intended to apply to the proximate facts, but as to whether the party was found in the act. The counsel for the defence had contended that even if the wife had consented, still the adultery was forcible. He asked then, and he asked now, whether, if that were so, the distinction between rape and seduction was not obliterated. If forcible it was rape, and if rape, then the defence had wasted all their thunder, for Philip Barton Key might have been indicted by the Grand Jury and visited with condign punishment. He understood why the defence had started such a theory—they knew that before a party was justified in using a deadly weapon the aggressor must have used actual force, otherwise the killing would be aggravated murder. Thence the counsel for the defence had striven to show that every act of adultery was necessarily an act of force. That, however, was neither law nor common sense. There was no foundation for such a theory in nature, in morals, or in law. It had been set up by the other side that adultery was *malum in se*, and that the protection of a right was never an act of lawless violence. He held, however, that the party is limited by the law to just that degree of defence of his right which the law gives him, and not to follow his own passions and desires. It is the right of a creditor to have his debt paid to him by his debtor, but it does not follow that he has the right to take the law into his own hands and commit an assault and battery on his debtor. The law limits the resorts which a man has for the defence and maintenance of his rights. The last ground which the defence assumed, was that this case stood on the great doctrine of self-defence. Self-defence against what? Did the principle of self-defence apply to a past transaction in any sense? Such a theory excluded all the past, and all the provocation, and stood upon the right which the injured husband had to protect himself in the future. Once the injury is consummated against a man, his rights of self-defence are ended. The law of self-defence never therefore applies to a past transaction, and can never be confounded with the law of vengance. His Honor had decided that it was not material to show that there was actual danger, but that the party supposed there was. To extend that principle to this case, it would follow that, whether the adultery was ever committed or not, provided the injured husband supposed it was, then if he sallied out and shot the person who he supposed had injured him, he would be justified. That, said the District-Attorney, could not be law. Society could not exist on any such basis, and human civilization would be an impossibility. It would follow as an inevitable consequence from this, where the prosecution cannot go into the antecedents of the party, that the prisoner himself may be stained with corruption, that throughout the whole course of his life he may have proved himself totally regardless of the calls of duty, and insensible of conjugal proprieties; that, to use the language of my associate, though I do not mean to apply it to this case, he may have been bred in brothels, nay that he may have offered his own wife for price to the very man whom he slew, and that all this cannot be given in evidence before the Court and jury, but that under these circumstances, although he may have committed an act of homicide, he is to be justified on the ground of suspicion. All these doctrines, these abominations, flow necessarily from the doctrine of self-defence as sought to be applied to this case.

On this point of self-defence, he would refer his Honor to the case of The People *vs.* Shorter, 4 Barbour, 460.

Mr. Brady—That has been overruled by the Court of Appeals of New-York, reported in 2d Comstock.

The District-Attorney would refer to 2d Comstock, to see how far it overruled the case in Barbour. He referred to these authorities, and also the case of The People *vs.* Doe, 1st Manning's Michigan Reports. Was there, he asked, any danger of bodily harm to Daniel E. Sickles at the hands of Philip Barton Key at the time of the homicide? If not, he put it to his Honor and the jury that the principle of self defence could not apply. Nay, more. If Mr. Sickles believed that Mr. Key was, then and there, proceeding to his House for the purpose of committing felony, much less a misdemeanor, the principle of self-defence could not apply as a justification. It had been said by the defence that, unless their doctrine was announced by this Court, and sustained by this jury, the doors of the people of this District would have to be closed. Standing here, said he, not as a public prosecutor but as a private citizen, I, on the part of the people of this District, denounce the doctrine that the protection of the wife or daughter's virtue is to be bound in the husband's or the brother's revolver. It may do for other countries, for other climes, and for other religions, where the law of force, as applied to woman is carried out in all its violence and wrong. But in a Christian community, where woman is ennobled and dignified, and elevated by Christian law, and Christian rule, the true and the only protection to female chastity is to be found in the woman's own virtue and in her own character. Stronger than bars and bolts, the flash of woman's virtue is as quick as God's lightning, and as sure. Far more effectual is it for silencing seducers or revelers in licentiousness than Derringer or revolver. Every pure woman necessarily and by the gift of God, in Christian communities, carries that weapon along with her. There is no seducer, no villain, I care not from whence he comes, or how he may have trained himself in the arts of seduction, who can resist the showing of that weapon for one solitary instant. I thank God that the matrons and maids of our land have a surer protection than the pistol or the bowie knife. Sad indeed would be their fate if it were not so. If it were so, one half of this whole community would not use a weapon, and the other half would use it wrongfully and improperly. The spirit of virtue which God had implanted in the woman's heart, tells her as if by the flash of lightning what are the intention towards her of a man, whether honorable or dishonorable, and she has but to use for one moment this gift which God in his benevolence and bounty has given to her for the purpose of silencing and stifling, not in death but in shame, to the proposer, every offer that would imply the slightest touch of contamination or of insult. It is found everywhere. It is a circle of glory which adorns the female brow, and sheds its blessed and happy light alike on hovel and on palace. It stands there as the protector of the wife, though the husband may be on distant seas, far away from home, with his protecting arm. It is there ready to assist at a moment and to resist effectually the advance of every slimy reprobate who, under the guise, whether of friendship or of fraud, walks into the house of purity for the purpose of defiling one of its inmates. The very moment you bring the law of force for the purpose of protecting female honor, that moment you sacrifice female honor. If it is to be protected by the sword, the knife and the pistol, it is unworthy of protection. Unless it be that God-ennobling nobility, in and of itself, and unless it exists of itself and for itself, it is unworthy to be cherished or known. The history of the world has shown that to be true. Go back as far as you please, and trace history from the earliest dates down to the present time, examine all eras and all examples, and I say that it stands out on the pages of history, at all times and throughout each one of its lustres, as the fixed and recorded truth, that wherever woman has been left alone to the vindication of her own virtue, and wherever man has kept the contaminating hand of violence from her, for the purpose even of protecting her, she has risen in her purity. God-ennobled and self-vindicated. The great God of Heaven has laid his hand with consecration on the air head of virtue, and when the virtuous woman ceases to be her own protector and her own guardian, by force of the power which God has given to her, she and her virtue both sink into the dust, and in its stead rises the crest of murder and violence, and of wrong, and of debauchery. The learned gentleman (Mr. Stanton) said that when the law does not or cannot give redress, it is left to natural right It is not necessary to rebut this position, although we think it could be successfully. It certainly gives no right of vengeance. In 4th Book of Blackstone, page 6, the doctrine on which the defence seems to rest is utterly exploded by this commentator. The theory of law is not contradicted, that every man is presumed to consent to the laws of society which are made in behalf of society. The law punishes murder, but it is said it does not properly punish adultery, and, therefore, a man may say I am remitted to my original rights for punishing where the law does not inflict punishment. This is manifestly an absurdity. According to the first theory it is man's duty to acquiesce in such laws as are positively made. There is a positive enactment of this community with regard to murder, and according to all rational theory the prisoner has assented, or is supposed to have assented to that enactment. He is prohibited from committing murder, and although the law might not have a specific punishment for adultery, he is not, therefore, privileged to supply such a defect. Although he may have a right to punish, he has no right to violate another provision: if he does, he becomes a wrong doer. Although he may have a right to redress a wrong, yet he has no right to redress it by an infraction of the human compact into which he has entered.

Having endeavored to answer the arguments of Mr. Stanton, the District Attorney proceeded to notice those of Mr. Brady. He understood him as contending that the jury are the judges of the law as well as the facts. But the administration of the law is divided into three different compartments. The Judge has his functions, the jury have their functions, and the Executive his. Who wears the *gladis justicie*. If he (Mr. Ould) had read the law aright it was for the Court to pass on all the questions of law. It was for the jury to pass on all the questions of fact, and the duty of the Executive, under the Constitution of the United States, to decide on the propriety of inflicting the punishment. These functions are separate and distinct, and when one trenches on the other, a usurpation is committed. The Court has not only to decide the question of law, but all the law which belongs to the case. It made no matter whether it be criminal or civil law; the very moment it becomes a question of law, it became the Court to decide it. It becomes the jury to find the facts, and to apply the law as it is laid down by the Court. A question of justification, malice or provocation is a matter of law, and cooling time is question of law; and in this connection he combated the arguments of the defence, and quoted 3d Bennett's Missouri Reports, the Commonwealth *vs.* Moseler, and various other authorities in support of his position. He also quoted authority which, he said, was recognized as controlling in this District from 5th Cranch, in which was embodied the remark of Judge Story: "That it is the duty of the Court to instruct the jury as to the law, and the duty of the jury to follow the law thus laid down. The District-Attorney had stated what are the functions of the Court and jury. In addition, the Constitution of the United States has imposed on the President a certain duty to perform, in connection with the administration of public justice, namely—the pardoning power. This, by the true policy of the law, is given to the Chief Magistrate for the express purpose of keeping the Court within its functions, and the jury within theirs; also with the view of preventing gross and aggravated injustice from being perpetrated on a party under form of law." As the circumstances of this case had been referred to by the defense, he would say, in reply, a pistol was found. His learned and distinguished friend (Mr. Brady) inquired, "To whom did it belong and who used it?" He (Mr. Ould) should not pretend to give the answer; he would let the witnesses speak. Mr. Van Wyck said he saw a pistol in the hand of Mr. Sickles. Mr. Read, the clearest witness, whose statement seemed the most coherent, said he saw a pistol in Mr. Sickles' hand at the very spot; and further, that no pistol was in the hand of Mr. Key at the time. Not only had Mr. Key no pistol at that time, but he had none at any time. Not a solitary witness had stated any pretence of the fact. Who, then, had the pistol, and who fired it? To whom did it belong. It must have been the man who was seen to have a pistol, and not him who had none at all. And in the same connection it was asked why not produce witnesses to show that Mr. Key was not in the habit of going armed? Was it incumbent on the United States to show that he was not in the habit of going armed when there was no pretence that he was armed at all?

Mr. Brady—You have not forgotten that we offered to show that Mr. Key said he was prepared for any emergency, at the same time placing his hand on the breast-pocket of his coat.

District-Attorney—I am speaking of the testimony in the case. His Honor's ruling was that that did not shed any light on the question, and was immaterial.

Mr. Brady—But I understand you now to say that there is no pretense that Mr. Key was armed. I pretend that he was armed.

The District-Attorney explained that he spoke only of the testimony; but if the gentlemen wanted to give evidence to the jury to show who use I that pistol, why did not the defense summon Mr. Butterworth? The defense complained that the prosecution did not produce the friends of Mr. Key to give the negative proof that the deceased did not carry arms habitually; but why did not the defense itself produce that friend of Mr. Sickles who witnessed the whole transaction, and who could say positively who it was that used the pistol in question? The defence had referred to the case of Mingo, but that was a case of mutual combat.

Mr. Brady—The question there arose as to whether malice should be proved, and Judge Curtis ruled that, under all the circumstances of the case, the responsibility devolved on the prosecution to prove malice. He contended that where the prosecution failed to give evidence as to the controversy between the parties at the moment of the homicide, the Jury should acquit.

The District-Attorney replied that the plea in Mingo's case was a plea of self-defense, and that that was so sustained by the evidence that the judge had the impression that it was a case of self-defense; but in this case the evidence was put upon the issue that Mr. Sickles intended to kill Mr. Key, and that he was justified in killing him. Counsel for the defense had argued that cooling time applied only to cases of mutual combat, and that this, not being a case of mutual combat, the principle of cooling time did not apply.

Mr. Brady—Cooling time as to the adultery.

District-Attorney—It seemed to be a *concessum* in this case that there was an intention to kill. Now, he held that where there was an intention to kill, that is a proof of malice. Malice and the intent to kill were, in cases where there was no mutual combat, one and the same thing. If the defence claimed the exclamation of Mr. Sickles as proof that at the moment of the homicide there was no malice, he asked could he not refer to that other declaration, wherein the prisoner followed up the first exclamation by the question, "Is the d——d villain dead?" To his mind that inevitably proved malice. His learned friend, (Mr. Brady,) in one of his airy wheelings, had said that if Philip Barton Key could be put upon the stand, he would say so and so. I would to God, said the District-Attorney, that Philip Barton Key could be put upon the stand: perhaps much that is now dark, much that is now covered with gloom, much that is now not understood, could be made plain as if by the flashing of the sunbeam. Perhaps the gentleman (Mr. Brady) might be put in possession of facts of which he does not now dream, and which he does not now believe to exist. It might show a very different transaction from that which has been painted by the evidence. The only party who could array facts in his defense, or in his behalf, has been silenced in death, and the testimony which might have been adduced for the purpose of vindicating his character is unknown and unheard; therefore, so far as he is concerned, it is the same as if that testimony had never existed. He might have shown, perhaps, that although sinning himself, he was sinned against; that, instead of as has been charged in this case, his entering into the house of his bosom friend for the purpose of wronging him, malignantly and violently, in defiance of all the laws of God and man, and of the sacred obligations of friendship, he himself was seduced by the temptations repeated and continued until those higher moral bulwarks that should have supported his character gave way beneath repeated shocks. I say not whether it was so or was not so; the only party that could have had the opportunity of bringing that evidence here and vindicating his character is gone; I say not what the fact was.

Mr. Brady—The District-Attorney will recollect that we offered to prove his own declaration, that this was a mere child, and that he stood in parental relations to her.

The District-Attorney made no reply, and pursued that point no further. There was but one other position to which he would allude, and that was the connection of this question with insanity. The matter of insanity had been frequently under the consideration of this Court, and he would, therefore, simply refer to some doctrines which, with great solemnity and authority had been given at other times, bearing on the question now under discussion. He would refer particularly to the opinion rendered by the twelve Judges in England in the McNaughton case, in response to certain queries propounded by the House of Lords. That decision, as rendered by Chief Justice Tindall, appeared to him a model, not only of eloquence, but of judicial learning. Counsel read some of the queries and responses, commenting upon them as he proceeded, and referred to other authorities bearing on the same point, among them to Chief Justice Hornblower's ruling in Spencer's case, quoted in Wharton's Criminal Law, 7, 12. His Honor himself had decided that it was not necessary for the United States to prove the sanity of the accused. This plea of insanity was in the nature of a special defence. Nay, in the nature of a plea of confession and avoidance. It was necessary for such a plea to be proved to the satisfaction of the jury. If a suit were brought against a married woman on a bond, and if she pleads that she is a married woman, unless she succeeds in satisfying the jury of the truth of that plea, issues of law and fact are both found against her.

Mr. Brady—How would it be if the general issue was on record?

The District-Attorney—The question cannot arise except on a plea of confession and avoidance, and that admits the plaintiff's case; so a plea of insanity admits the charge.

Mr. Carlisle—The confession stands without the avoidance.

The District-Attorney—Certainly. He would not put to his Honor the argument as to the facility with which insanity may be simulated or feigned, and how wrong it would be to let the party accused thus escape the just punishment which his crimes should bring down on his guilty head.

JUDGE CRAWFORD'S INSTRUCTIONS TO THE JURY.

The prisoner having been brought into Court, from which he had been temporarily absent, Judge CRAWFORD proceeded to address the Jury. He said:

Gentlemen of the Jury: The Court is asked to give to the Jury certain instructions, whether on the part of the United States or on the part of the defense. The first instruction asked for by the United States is in these words:

If the jury believe, from the evidence in this whole cause, that the prisoner, on the day named in the indictment, and in the County of Washington aforesaid, killed the said Philip Barton Key, by discharging at, against and into the body of him, the said Philip Barton Key, a pistol or pistols, loaded with gunpowder and ball, thereby giving him a mortal wound or wounds, and that such killing was the wilful and intentional act of the prisoner, and was induced by the belief that the said deceased had seduced his (the prisoner's) wife; and on some day or days, or for any period definite or indefinite, prior to the day of such killing, had adulterous intercourse with the said wife, and that the prisoner was not provoked to such killing by any assault or offer of violence then used and there made by the deceased upon or against him, then such wilful and intentional killing, if found by the jury, upon all the facts and circumstances given in evidence, is murder. But such killing cannot be found to have been willful and intentional in the sense of this instruction, if it shall have been proven to the satisfaction of the jury, upon the whole evidence aforesaid, that the prisoner was in fact insane at the time of such killing.

This instruction embodies the law of this case on the particular branch of it to which it relates, and is granted with some explanatory remarks as to insanity, with a reference to which the prayer closes. A great English Judge has said on the trial of Oxford, who shot at the Queen of England, vol. 9 Carrington and Paine's Reports, p. 533, "That if the prisoner was laboring under some controlling disease which was, in truth, the acting power within him which he could not resist, then he will not be responsible." And again: "The question is whether he was laboring under that species of insanity which satisfies you that he was quite unaware of the nature, character and consequences of the act he was committing, or, in other words, whether he was under the influence of a diseased mind and was really unconscious at the time he was committing the act that that was a crime. A man is not to be excused from responsibility if he has capacity and reason sufficient to enable him to distinguish between right and wrong as to the particular act he is doing, a knowledge and consciousness that the act he is doing is wrong and criminal, and will subject him to punishment. In order to be responsible, he must have sufficient power of memory to recollect the relation in which he stands to others, and in which others stand to him; that the act he is doing is contrary to the plain dictates of justice and right, injurious to others, and a violation of the dictates of duty. On the contrary, although he may be laboring under a partial insanity, if he still understands the nature and character of his act and its consequences; if he has a knowledge that it is wrong and criminal, and a mental power sufficient to apply that knowledge to his own case, and to know that if he does the act, he will do wrong and receive punishment, such partial insanity is not sufficient to exempt him from responsibility for criminal acts. (Vol. 7, Metcalfe's reports, pages 500, 501 and 503. The second and third instructions asked for by the United States, will be answered together. They are in these words:

If the jury believe from the evidence that the deceased was killed by the prisoner by means of a leaden bullet discharged from a pistol, such killing implies malice in law, and is murder.

That the burden of rebutting the presumption of malice by showing circumstances of alleviation, excuse or justification, rests on the prisoner, and it is incumbent on him to make out such circumstances to the satisfaction of the jury, unless they arise out of the evidence produced against him.

Both these instructions are granted. The fourth instruction asked for by the United States is in these words;

That every person is presumed to be of sound mind until the contrary is proved, and the burden of rebutting this presumption rests on the prisoner,

This prayer of the United States is answered by prayer eleven of the defence. The fifth instruction asked by the United States is in these words:

If the jury believe, from the evidence, that the deceased previous to the day of his death had adulterous intercourse with the wife of the prisoner; and further, that the deceased on the day of his death, shortly before the prisoner left his house, made signals, inviting to a further act or acts of adultery, which said signals, or a portion of them, were seen by the prisoner; and that, influenced by such provocation, the prisoner took the life of the deceased, such provocation does not justify the act or reduce such killing from murder to manslaughter.

Such the Court thinks is the law, and grants the instruction. Now we come to those asked on the part of the defence, the first of which are in these words:

There is no presumption of malice in this case, if any proof of "alleviation, excuse or justification" arise out of the evidence for the prosecution.

There is, gentlemen, a legal presumption of malice in every deliberate killing, and the burden of repelling it is on the slayer, unless evidence of alleviation, mitigation, excuse or justification arise out of the evidence adduced against him. The alleviation, mitigation, excuse or justification must be such as the law prescribes, and within the limits already laid down in the instructions given to you. The second instruction asked for by the defence is:

The existence of malice is not presumable in this case if, on any rational theory consistent with all the evidence, the homicide was either justifiable, excusable, or an act of manslaughter.

The answer to the first prayer will be taken in connection with his response to prayer number two: "If upon any course of reasoning consistent with all the evidence," and the law as laid down by you to the Court, and the rules by which it is ascertained what is legal provocation, what is justification or excuse, you should come to the conclusion that there was such justification or excuse, or that the homicide was manslaughter, then the presumption of malice which every killing of a human being involves, is met. You will recollect that manslaughter is the killing of a man without malice. The third prayer on the part of the defence is:

If, on the whole evidence presented by the prosecution, there is any rational hypothesis consistent with the conclusion that the homicide was justifiable or excusable, the defendant cannot be convicted.

The answer given to prayer number two is an answer to that. The fourth prayer is:

If the jury believe that Mr. Sickles, when the homicide occurred, intended to kill Mr. Key, he cannot be convicted of manslaughter.

This instruction the Court declines to give; manslaughter may exist, and most frequently does where the slayer intended to destroy life, but under circumstances which reduce the defence. The fifth prayer is in these words:

It is for the jury to determine, under all the circumstances of the case, whether the act charged upon Mr. Sickles is murder or justifiable homicide.

Neither can this instruction be granted, as to the jury belongs the decision of matters of fact, and to the Court the decisions of matters of law, which it is the duty of the jury to receive from the Court, and from the evidence and the law applied to the facts, it is the province and legal right of the jury to return a general verdict of guilty or not guilty of murder, or manslaughter. The sixth instructions for the defence are:

If the jury find that Mr. Sickles killed Mr. Key, while the latter was in criminal intercourse with the wife of the former, Mr. Sickles cannot be convicted of either murder or manslaughter.

If this prayer refers to actual (existing at the moment) adulterous intercourse with the wife of the prisoner, the slaying of the deceased would be manslaughter, and by existing adultery, I do not mean that the prisoner stood by and witnessed the fact of adultery progressing, for it is easy to suppose the actual fact to be established simultaneously with the killing by other evidence, in perfect consistence with the law; if, for instance, the husband saw the adulterer leave the bed of the wife, or shot him while trying to escape from his chamber. If, however, a day or half a day intervene between the conviction of the husband of the guilt of his wife and the deceased, and after the lapse of such time the husband take the life of the deceased, the law considers that it was done deliberately, and declares that it is murder (Jarboe's case.) The seventh and eighth instructions can be answered together. They are as follows:

If, from the whole evidence, the jury believe that Mr. Sickles committed the act, but, at the time of doing so, was under the influence of a diseased mind and was really unconscious that he was committing a crime, he is not in law guilty of murder.

If the jury believe that, from any predisposing cause, the prisoner's mind was impaired, and, at the time of killing Mr. Key, he became, or was, mentally incapable of governing himself in reference to Mr. Key, as the debauchee of his wife, and at the time of his committing said act was, by reason of such cause, unconscious that he was committing a crime as to said Mr. Key, he is not guilty of any offence whatever.

The instructions asked by both these prayers are granted. The ninth reads thus:

It is for the jury to say what was the state of the prisoner's mind as to the incapacity to decide upon the criminality of the particular act in question—the homicide—at the moment it occurred.

To this prayer the Court responds thus: It is for the jury to say what was the state of Mr. Sickle's mind as to the capacity to decide upon the criminality of the homicide, receiving the law as given to them in relation to the degree of insanity, whether it will, or will not, excuse, they (the jury) finding the fact of the existence or non-existence of such degree of insanity. The rest of this prayer is:

And what was the condition of the parties respectively as to being armed or not at the same moment.

These are open questions for the jury, as are any other questions that may arise upon the consideration of the evidence, the whole of which is to be taken in view by the jury.

So much of the instructions as I have now read, I grant without qualification. The tenth prayer reads thus:

The law does not require that the insanity which absolves from crime should exist for any definite period, but only that it exist at the moment when the act occurred with which the accused stands charged.

That instruction is granted. The time when the insanity is to operate is the moment when the crime charged upon the party was committed, if committed at all. The eleventh and last instruction asked reads this way:

If the jury have any doubt as to the case, either in reference to the homicide or the question of sanity, Mr. Sickles should be acquitted.

The instruction, as I mentioned in referring to prayer four of the United States, will be answered in conjunction with it. It reads in this way:

Every person is presumed to be of sound mind until the contrary is proved, and the burden of refuting this presumption rests on the prisoner.

It does not appear to be questioned that if a doubt is entertained by the jury the prisoner is to have the benefit of it. As to the sanity or insanity of the prisoner at the moment of committing the act charged, it is argued by the United States that every man being presumed to be sane, this presumption must be overcome by evidence satisfactory to the jury, that he was insane, when the deed was done. This is not the first time the inquiry has engaged my attention. The point was made and decided at the June Term

DRY GOODS.

SPRING TRADE NOTICE.
IMPORTANT
TO
EVERY DRY-GOODS MERCHANT
IN THE UNION.
DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.
Are now receiving their Spring Importations, and are exhibiting at their
SALESROOMS,
NOS. 80 AND 82 CHAMBERS-ST., N. Y.,
the most extensive, elegant, varied and complete stock of
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC GOODS
ever before offered for sale by them, and presenting attractions and advantages to the trade generally, and from all parts, such as are to be met with in very few places. Their extensive stores on Chambers-st., which they occupy entire, enable them to appropriate to each class of goods a separate department, and to have, in fact, so many distinct stocks in their Warerooms, each of which will be complete. Without specifying the articles embraced, they would name the departments, viz.:
DRESS GOODS,
SILKS,
WHITE GOODS AND LINENS,
CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,
FLANNELS,
SHAWLS AND MANTILLAS,
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
YANKEE NOTIONS,
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
PARASOLS,
DOMESTICS AND PRINTS.
To their Domestic and Print Department they call particular attention, embracing all the leading makes and styles, which will be sold at the very lowest rates. They have the entire production of the
WARREN PRINTS,
A print which has done more good to the retailer through the country, last season, than perhaps any other low-price print. Their Merrimack, Cocheco, Sprague, Garner, Dunnell, and PACIFIC AMARANTH PRINTS, are of the very best selections.
CLINTON, GLASGOW, LANCASTER, and SCOTCH GINGHAMS, in every variety.
Their
DOMESTICS
embrace the following brands:

Wamsuttas,	Hill Manufacturing Company,	
Bate's Mills,	New-York Mills,	Merrimack,
Lonsdale,	Arkwright,	Pocasset,
Naumkeag,	Paterson,	Pepperill,
White Rock,	Hebron,	Cabott,
Metamora,	Lawrence,	Atlantic,

All the well known makes of TICKS, STRIPES, and DENIMS, such as York, Hamilton, Pemberton, &c.
Soliciting trade on liberal terms, they invite notice to their House—street and number as above.

ON THE
15TH OF APRIL
We opened our
NEW AND ELEGANT
PRINTS,
THE
WAMSUTTAS,
To which we beg to call the attention of the TRADE, the best designers and printers are engaged in producing these CALICOES and the great success which has attended the sale of our WARREN PRINTS, will be followed up by giving the WAMSUTTA PRINTS to the public.
The COLORS are WARRANTED FAST—the STYLES BEAUTIFUL, and the PRICE JUST RIGHT.
We shall sell these Prints by the PACKAGE or PIECE FOR CASH OR ON TIME.
DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.,
80 AND 82 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Have now in store a full stock of
MOURNING DRESS GOODS
of every description, to which will be added, on
MONDAY, April 25,
a large invoice of GRENADINE and BAREGE ROBES, PLAIN and BAYADERE GRENADINE, PLAID CHALLIES, VALENCIAS, &c., &c.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

AS THE TIME IS APPROACHING FOR
LAYING DOWN CARPETS,
We would respectfully call attention to HARRINGTON'S PATENT CARPET LINING, a substitute for paper, straw, or any other article used under carpets, oil-cloth or matting. It is warranted to add fifty per cent. to the durability of carpets, &c., and its cheapness puts it within the reach of every householder. To be had of any of the principal carpet stores in the cities.
We would also direct attention to HARRINGTON'S NEW MILLINET WADDING. Patent applied for—a substitute for glazed Wadding. Please call and examine at the salesroom of the NEW-YORK CARPEL-LINING COMPANY.
NO. 62 WARREN-ST., CORNER COLLEGE-PLACE.
HARRINGTON'S PREMIUM BATTS constantly manufacturing. J. R. HARRINGTON, Agent.

DOUBLE JUPE AND TWO VOLANTS
GRENADINE AND BAREGE ROBES.
A splendid assortment received by the steamer *Europa*.
Also,
GRENADINES, BAREGE ANGLAIS and BAREGES
By the Yard.
For sale by ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st, corner of Mercer.

GREAT AND UNEXAMPLED
Opportunities to secure
BARGAINS
IN
RIBBONS.
In consequence of the combination of the French importers to protect the interests of the public and their regular customers, by withholding the Spring Ribbons from auction until after April 15, Mr. LICHTENSTEIN, No. 387 Broadway, has been enabled to secure the choicest novelties for his patronesses at the period when Ribbons are in extraordinary demand, by being at the recent auctions the largest cash purchaser. He has now added to his stock $45,000 worth of Ribbons, in all the newest and most fashionable styles, and will, from this time, make daily additions to his immense assortment. Ribbons, of every kind, being now the only and indispensable trimming for dresses, sleeves, mantles, &c., Mr. LICHTENSTEIN can offer them in endless variety and at the most moderate prices. Rubbins, dahlia and the new diamond-fluted Ribbon, in all widths and combinations of colors. Patterns sent from any part of the States accurately matched.
M. H. LICHTENSTEIN,
No. 387 Broadway.

TO WHOLESALE BUYERS.
300 cases
New and Handsome Paris and Lyons
DRESS GOODS,
Viz.:
DOUBLE-SKIRT AND TWO-FLOUNCED SILK GRENADINE, BAREGE AND ORGANDY ROBES, SILKS, GRENADINES, BAREGES,
ORGANDIES, JACONETS, and
PERCALES, by the yard.
In all comprising the
most extensive
and
elegant variety
of
NOVELTIES FOR DRESSES.
that has ever been offered in this market.
Received per steamers *Europa* and *Fulton*.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

SPRING FASHIONS.
MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING.

Ladies' Bonnets, of superior beauty and exquisite tyles, at adway.	Patterns of Ladies' and Children's Clothing. Also, Patterns cut to fit, at short notice. Cutting, Making, or Basting for Ladies. Furnishing Materials. MMES. ELKINS & FULLER.	Dressmaking, and Children's Clothing cut and made to order, at 457 Broadway.

GENIN'S BAZAAR.
PARASOL DEPARTMENT.
A NEW AND BEAUTIFUL STOCK OF
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S PARASOLS,
In every style and price.
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway.

TO WHOLESALE BUYERS.
1,000 Double skirt Organdie Robes,
1,000 Double-skirt Barege Robes,
Gros Odien and Hofee Jean's printing.
Just received per steamers *Europa* and *Fulton*.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

WINDOW SHADES.
HARRISON BARNET,
No. 126 William-st.
between Fulton and John sts.,
Offers for sale at reduced prices
a large assortment of
GOLD AND PAINTED SHADES,
Cornices, Bands, Cords, Tassels, &c., &c.,
At wholesale and retail.

POPULAR RIBBON TRADE.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS have just received several cases of
NEW RIBBONS
In choice styles and good qualities.
PRICES REMARKABLY CHEAP.
No. 365 Canal-st., near Broadway.

TO WHOLESALE BUYERS.
100 cases
of
AMARANTH PRINTS, Schwalee and Potter's make,
received per late steamers.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

A CARD.—W. JACKSON, NO. 551 BROADWAY respectfully calls the attention of purchasers of MOURNING GOODS to his extensive Spring importations of DRESS GOODS, being the largest and most desirable ever submitted for inspection. The following are among the many lots received per late steamers:
Handsome Figured Foulards, by the yard.
Japanese Silks, a new article, very desirable.
Check and Striped Silks, in every variety.
Black Maltese Cloth, 1¼ yards wide.
Black De Laines and Challies, without lustre.
Black Grenadines, in every width and quality.
Black Grenadine Robes, double Jupes, very beautiful.
Black Grenadine Bareges, very handsome.
Crape Marets and Bushire Crapes, new goods.
English Bareges two yards wide, $1 per yard.
Bayadere Bareges, in great variety, without lustre.
Treble-width Spanish Crapes, all wool, 1¾ and 2 yards wide, beautiful texture, never before seen in this market; also, some very choice English and French Poplins for traveling and house dresses, &c., &c.; together with a most beautiful stock of BONNETS, MANTILLAS, SHAWLS, &c.
Ladies will please observe the name and number.
W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods
No. 551 BROADWAY, between Spring and Prince sts.

DRY GOODS.

AT NO. 355 BROADWAY.
CHEAP BAREGES,
GRENADINES, SILKS, &c.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.
HAVE RECEIVED,
PER STEAM-SHIP "EUROPA,"
A GREAT VARIETY
OF
NEW FAREGES. GRENADINES, SILKS, &C.,
In Robes and by the Yard,
NOVEL AND ELEGANT IN STYLE,
BOUGHT AND WILL BE SOLD GREATLY UNDER THEIR ACTUAL VALUE,
AT RETAIL,
ON MONDAY, APRIL 25th, 1859,
With their
SELECT RETAIL STOCK
OF
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,
NOT SURPASSED BY ANY IN THE CITY,
EITHER IN
STYLE, VARIETY, OR PRICE.
COMPRISING
SILKS AND SILK ROBES,
GRENADINES, BAREGES, LAWNS, ORGANDIES,
SHAWLS IN GREAT VARIETY,
GOODS FOR TRAVELING DRESSES,
PLAIN, PLAID and STRIPED CHALLIES,
CALICOES, HOSIERY, GLOVES,
MOURNING GOODS IN GREAT VARIETY,
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
LINENS, DAMASKS, TOWELINGS,
SHEETINGS, CURTAINS, MUSLINS, &c.
CLOTHS FOR DUSTERS,
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and DRILLINGS,
FOR BOYS' WEAR.
ALSO,
ONE CASE 4-4 FINE IRISH LINEN, at 25c. PER YARD,
WARRANTED ALL PURE LINEN.
JAPANESE GRENADINES,
A VERY DESIRABLE FABRIC,
CONFINED TO THEIR HOUSE.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & Co.,
No. 355 BROADWAY.

SHAWLS AT REDUCED PRICES.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will offer at retail, on
MONDAY, April 25,
Their entire stock of STELLA SHAWLS at the following
REDUCED PRICES.
200 at $5, reduced from $7.
250 at $6, reduced from $8.
400 at $7, reduced from $9.
300 at $8, reduced from $10.
200 at $10, reduced from $12.
150 at $11, reduced from $14.
All of the above goods are in new designs, and are well worthy of the atten ion of buyers.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

CARPETINGS AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.
NEWEST SPRING PATTERNS!
J. Crossley & Sons' Tapestries, Velvets, and Medallions.
ALSO,
Ingrains, Brussels, Three-plys, Oil-cloths, Rugs, Mats, Matting, Rods, &c., &c., &c.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
WILL OFFER AT RETAIL,
On Monday, April 25,
DOUBLE JUPE, TWO VOLANTS, and DOUBLE JUPE and MANTELET ROBES,
Also, ORGANDIES and MUSLINS in all the fashionable shades—as VIOLET DES ALPES, GROSEILLE, &c., &c.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS!
Latest Spring styles, in great variety, and at low prices.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

291 **GOLD WINDOW SHADES,** 291
BUFF
And WHITE HOLLAND Do.
In stock or manufactured to order, by
KELTY BROTHERS & LUM,
291 BROADWAY, 291

BARNSLEY TABLE DAMASKS.
300 PIECES
Will be offered at retail,
Monday, April 25.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

SPRING AND SUMMER
MANTILLAS AND CHESTERFIELD SACKS,
A magnificent assortment,
LATEST OF ALL THE NOVELTIES.
Ladies' cloth Chesterfields, all colors, from $3 50 to $5.
Ladies' Superior French Cloths, newest shades, with Dahlia Trimmings, from $5 to $7 50.
Rich Black Silk Sacs and Chesterfields, at $5 to $3 50.
Rich Black Silk Mantillas, new styles.
Also,
ALL SIZES OF MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S SACKS.
We invite the attention of ladies to our present stock. Our prices will be found 30 and 40 per cent. below Broadway, and our garments equally as good.
W. K. PEYTON,
Cloak, Shawl and Mantilla Manufactory,
No. 264 Bowery, near Houston-st.

J. A BLUXOME.
NO. 651—BROADWAY—NO. 651.
LACE GOODS, EMBROIDERIES,
LACE MANTILLAS, FRENCH CORSETS,
LACE SHAWLS AND POINTS, SKIRTS,
REAL LACES, KID GLOVES,
BLACK FLOUNCING LACES, MITS.
NO. 651 BROADWAY,
A few doors above Bleecker-st.

SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
Are offering at retail their SPRING IMPORTATIONS, FRENCH PAPER-HANGINGS, CURTAIN MATERIALS, and UPHOLSTERY GOODS;
Comprising Lace and Muslin CURTAINS, BROCATELLES, SATIN DELAINES, REPS, TAPESTRIES, LASTINGS, CLOTHS, PIANO AND TABLE COVERS, CHINTZES, CORNICES and CURTAIN HARDWARE. Their PAPER-HANGING Department Contains a large and varied assortment of
DECORATIVE and PLAIN PAPERS,
Selected by one of the firm from the stocks of the best French manufacturers.
Which they are prepared to put up in the highest style of art and on the most reasonable terms.
Their stock of
WINDOW SHADES of THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE (Unsurpassed for extent and variety,)
is now offering to the retail trade
AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

CARPETS.
G. S. HUMPHREY & CO.,
NO. 524 BROADWAY,
Opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.
Have now on hand a full assortment of
CARPETINGS
In various styles.
VELVET, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY, INGRAIN, &c., &c.
Also OIL-CLOTHS in great variety.

CACHEMIRES AND LACE.
HOUSE IN PARIS, No. 80 rue Richelieu,
HOUSE IN BRUSSELS, No. 94 rue Royale.
COMPAGNIE DES INDES, Manufactories of Lace at Alençon, Brussels, and Chantilly; House at Kachmyr. All the patterns of Lace belonging to this House are of rare value, from their artistic designs. They possess also a whole species of India Cachemire Shawls, unknown in the trade in general, and the superiority of which is incontestible. Every article sold at manufacturer's prices. PRICES FIXED AND MARKED IN KNOWN FIGURES.

JAMES GRAY & CO.
Have just received per *Fulton* a large assortment of
SILK ROBES,
GRENADINE, BAREGE ANGLAIS,
BAREGE,
Together with a choice collection of every description. Dress Goods by the Yard.
Also several cartons of
REAL LACES AND
RICH FRENCH EMBROIDERIES.

BAYLES & LAMBERT,
MERCHANT TAILORS, NO. 710 BROADWAY,
Have an elegant assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings. Their goods are all new and carefully selected for the season.
JAMES BAYLES,
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Formerly of the firm of Blackwell, Bayles & Co.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S SHOES.
All seasonable and elegant fashions in
Walking Shoes, Ties, Gaiters, Slippers,
Sandals, Toilet Slippers,
For ladies, misses, boys and infants, at
GENIN'S BAZAAR, No. 513 Broadway.

ALEXANDER PARIS KID GLOVES.
A complete assortment of black, dark, medium and light.
Just received per steamers *Europa* and *Fulton*.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Reade and Chambers sts.

CARPETS! CARPETS! CARPETS!
COLUMBIAN HALL,
No. 281 Grand-st.

Tapestry Brussels Carpets	75c. to $1 10
Imperial 3-ply Carpets	95c. to 1 10
Superfine Ingrain Carpets	70c. to 90
Fine Ingrain Carpets	45c. to 55
Cotton and Wool, and Hemp Carpets	25c. to 45

All goods warranted as represented. Call and see.
ADAMS & SPENCER.

BLACK SILKS, BLACK SILKS.—W. JACKSON, No. 551 broadway, has imported and is offering at retail the richest and most desirable stock of Black Silks ever seen in this market, including every make and width, ranging from 22 to 52 inches, many of which are most beautiful for mantillas and basques. Two lots are especially adapted for Clergymen's Robes.
Call and see them. Observe.
W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 BROADWAY, between Spring and Prince sts.

SKIRTS.—TWELVE-SPRING SKELETON skirts, self-adjusting bustle, best pattern, $1 25; 14-spring, $1 50; and 17-spring, $2. Dealers supplied with 8-spring for $8 per dozen; 12-spring, $11; and 14-spring, for $14 per dozen. C. L. HARDING, Skirt Factory, No. 281 Spring-st., near Hudson.

DRY GOODS.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH PRINTS,
Printed Jaconets, Printed Cambrics, Organdies, Ginghams, Brilliantes, and Cotton Fabrics of every description,
FOR SPRING WEAR.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

LACE CURTAINS, DRAPERIES,
Damasks, Moreens, Reps, Lastings, Chintz, Tassels, Bands, Loops, &c., &c., &c. Also,
GILT CORNICES, WINDOW SHADES,
and Shade and Curtain Fixtures of every kind,
BELOW USUAL PRICES.
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LADIES' SPRING HOSIERY
and Under-garments.
Also, Children's and Gentlemen's Hosiery,
FULL ASSORTMENT,
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
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RICH SILKS AND ROBES,
Choice Paris styles. Also, a large assortment of
LOW-PRICED SILKS,
in Chenés, Plaids, Stripes, &c., &c.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

SPRING MANTILLAS AND SHAWLS!
Large and fashionable assortment.
BELOW REGULAR PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

REMOVAL.—WM. SIMMONS, NO. 637 BROADway, (formerly No. 564,) is now prepared with a large stock of Spring and Summer Millinery, which cannot be surpassed for beauty, style, and price, by any house in the trade.

S. CHAMBERS HAS LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S under linen and garments of all kinds, of the newest styles, best quality and superior make, and sold at reduced prices by S. CHAMBERS, No. 503 Broadway, St. Nicholas.

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BALLARD, SHUTE & CO.,
STRAW HAT MANUFACTURERS,
45 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
Having had their expectations so much more than realized by the cordial manner in which
THE TRADE
received
THE BROWNER HAT,
and feeling confident that the favorable opinion so generally expressed will be fully borne out by
ITS OWN INTRINSIC MERITS,
would now call attention to the other leading styles introduced or adopted by them, such as
THE MORPHY,
THE WILLIAM TELL,
THE SONORA and
THE YOUNG SOUTHERNER,
As well as to their large variety of
STAPLE STRAW GOODS,
In LEGHORN and BRAID,
Of Brown, White, Silver and Mixed colors,
FOR
MEN'S, BOYS', MISSES' And CHILDREN'S WEAR
ALSO
LEGHORN FLATS and BLOOMERS,
Untrimmed,
Together with those well-established favorites,
THE EVERETT HAT
and
THE CRITTENDEN.

INFANTS', GIRLS' AND BOYS' IMPORTED Leghorn and fancy braid hats and caps in all colors, New and elegant styles at BANTA'S, corner Canal and Wooster-sts.

STRAW GOODS OF THE NEWEST STYLES.—A large and elegant variety for misses and children, beautifully trimmed. Ladies Riding Hats. Firs premium has been awarded. KELLOGG, 381 Canal-st

FANCY GOODS.

HUGHES, DUPUY & CREHANGE,
37—MAIDEN LANE—37
Are now receiving from various steamers, and will continue to receive during the season,
NEW STYLES OF PARIS
SILK NETS, FANCHONS AND HEAD-DRESSES,
(All black, and with colored borders,)
FANCY HAIR-PINS, COMBS AND CACHEPEIGNES,
(The largest assortment in the United States,)
SUN, PARASOL AND OPERA FANS, of all kinds,
BELT BUCKLES, SLIDES AND CLASPS,
DRESS BUTTONS AND TRIMMINGS,
OPERA GLASSES, PLATED CHAINS, JEWELERS' SCALES,
&c., &c., &c.,
Which they offer (to the trade only) at the lowest market prices.
☞ Orders for all descriptions of French Goods filled by their house,
No. 7 Rue du Grand Chantier, Paris.

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TEACHERS AND LITERARY INSTITUTIONS
Will receive gratis and prepaid, on application, the
NEW DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE,
Containing 112 pages of Illustrations, Critical Reviews, and discriminating Testimonials from eminent Teachers and the Press in all parts of the Union, of the
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Constructed on uniform principles by successful practical Teachers.
Specimen copies of Books to Teachers, and first supplies for classes, on very liberal terms.
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REMOVAL.
IVISON & PHINNEY,
EDUCATIONAL PUBLISHERS,
In consequence of the increased demand for their
SCHOOL AND COLLEGE TEXT BOOKS,
Have relinquished the general book trade, and taken for their enlarged business the new, large, marble double store,
48 AND 50 WALKER-ST.,
TEN DOORS WEST OF BROADWAY,
Where they offer greatly improved facilities for the accommodation of Booksellers, Teachers and Merchants.
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HALL'S JOURNAL OF HEALTH.
For May. 1859.
One dollar a year.
SINGLE NUMBERS 10 CENTS EACH.
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THIS DAY'S TRIBUNE.
H. R PRICE Publisher and Bookseller.
No. 3 Everett House, New York.
HEALTH AND DISEASE.
Now ready, only One dollar.

JUST PUBLISHED—A WORK OF GREAT VALUE,
THE COTTAGE TESTAMENT,
With copious notes, references, readings, maps, tables, remarks, a geographical dictionary of the principal places, &c., &c. 1 vol. 18mo., morocco flexible binding; price 75c., in gilt $1. Copies mailed free of postage on receipt of price. Sunday Schools supplied. Every Clergyman and Superintendent should have one. Every teacher and scholar should have one.
Agents wanted. J. S. GILMAN, Publisher,
No 32 Beekman st.

$15—WORTH OF MUSIC FOR 25 CENTS—The success of the GENTLE ANNIE MELODIST is unprecedented. More than 40,000 copies have already been sold, and, from present indications, the sale will reach 100,000 copies this year. Encouraged by this success, the publishers have issued the *Gentle Annie Melodist No. 2*, containing the words and music of fifty of the very best songs, among which will be found songs from Il Trovatore—Agatha—Long, Long Weary Day—We Met by Chance—Beautiful Venice—Berry Havens—Ellen Bayne—I'm Not Myself at all—Charity—Widow Macree—Massa's in de Cold Ground—Old Play-ground, &c., &c. Gentle Annie Melodist, No. 1, 25 cents; Gentle Annie Melodist, No. 2, 25 cents. Sent by mail, postage paid, to any address. Sheet music, music books, superior violin and guitar-strings, sent by mail and postage prepaid, where the price is sent with the order.
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WHOLESALE
PAPER WAREHOUSE,
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All kinds of Ruled Paper at 50 per cent. less than the usual cost of ruling—done by the PATENT STEAM RULING MACHINE DIAMOND-POINTED PEN.

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In ruling, by the aid of our new Patent Steam-Ruling Machines. Diamond Pointed Pens; ruling 5,000 sheets per hour. We can furnish paper dealers, booksellers, stationers and printers Ruled Bill-Heads for printing 2, 4, 6 to the sheet, in quantities; style of ruling unsurpassed, together with a large stock of Writing Papers.
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SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers, and Blank-Book Manufacturers,
No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

FINE ARTS.

THE HEART OF THE ANDES—PAINTED BY MR. F. E. CHURCH.—J. McCLURE, Publisher, has much pleasure in announcing the completion of the great South American Landscape, upon which Mr. Church has been recently engaged, and that it will shortly be on view at Lyric Hall, No. 785 Broadway, for a few days previous to its departure for Europe.

PARTIES INTENDING TO PLACE STATUary, Paintings, Bronzes, &c., on exhibition, on sale or to be sold at the Gala Auction closing of the great Floral Festival to be held at Palace Gardens and Hall during the second week in May, will please call on Messrs. E. & F. H. SCHENCK, No. 33 Nassau-st.

FINE ARTS.—IN ADDITION TO THE SPLENDID furniture which will be sold on THURSDAY, at 10½ o'clock, from No. 102 East 21st-st., Gramercy-park, will be a group of statuary, in marble, by Phillip, a favorite pupil of the lamented Crawford.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. WILLIAMS' SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 26 West 39th-st.,
near 5th-av., (Murray Hill.)
The Spring and Summer term commences 26th April. The course of instruction embraces all the branches requisite for a thorough and accomplished education.
French is the language of the school and family.
An omnibus will be provided for those residing at a distance. Mrs Williames refers, by permission, to the following named gentlemen:
The Hon. Washington Irving, Irvington; the Rev. Francis Vinton, D. D., Walden Pell, Esq., Jasper Corning, Esq., Wm. M. Gawtry, Esq., Lewis B. Brown, Esq., Charles Cochran, Esq., E. Whitehouse, Esq., James Watson Webb, Esq., New-York; Philo H. Perry, Esq., Tarrytown; the Rev. Alex. G. Mercer, Newport, R. I.; Ex Gov. Wm. Gibbs, Newport, R. I.; Duncan C. Pell, Esq., Newport, R. I., and numerous others.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
Nos 262, 264 and 266 Madison-st.
The 81st term opens May 2. Pupils received into the family of the Principal. The Institute stages convey pupils residing in distant sections of the City, to and from school. HENRY M. PIERCE, A. M., Principal.
JOHN M. KREBS, D. D., President.

CHERRY VALLEY FEMALE ACADEMY, CHERRY VALLEY, N. Y.—The Summer session will commence May 5, 1859.
From the New-York Observer, Sept. 30, 1858.
It is under the direction of two principals, Messrs. Hazeltine & Fowler, devoted, able and right men. The buildings are spacious, the playgrounds shaded and ample, and all the appointments complete. The system is thorough; there is no sham pretence. The examination of the pupils gave the best evidence of this. Their specimens of oil painting were exceedingly well done. * * * In the evening a concert of music was given; that was indeed a grand affair. Prof. Fowler has a high reputation as a composer and teacher of music, and his concerts attract the most cultivated people from remote parts of the country.
For catalogues apply at No. 244 Pearl-st., New-York, or address the principals. C. G. HAZELTINE,
J. A. FOWLER.

ELM-PARK COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR BOYS, LITCHFIELD HILL, CONN.—The Rev. Dr. RICHARDS & SON, Principals.—The Summer term of 22 weeks will commence on the first Tuesday in May. The Institution has an established reputation for high scholarship and successful discipline. Rare facilities for manly sports and physical training. Terms moderate. Circulars will be sent and inquiries answered on application to the Principals, or R. A. WATKINSON, Esq., No. 20 Nassau-st.
P. S.—Dr. RICHARDS & SON can be consulted for three days, at the aforesaid place, from 11 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WHITE PLAINS GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—THOS. C. O. REILLY, late of Sing Sing, having leased the commodious mansion of Alexander C. Tompkins, in the healthy village of White Plains, will continue to prepare a limited number of pupils for college or commercial pursuits. Terms moderate; no extra charge for Languages; tuition thorough and accurate; comfortable rooms and good board. Circulars may be obtained at Stephen Paul & Co.'s, No. 215 Fulton st., or by addressing THOS. C. O. REILLY, Principal. Summer term opens May 2, 1859.

BLOOMFIELD INSTITUTE—THE REV. E SEYMOUR, Principal. This Boarding School, situated at Bloomfield, N. J., within one hour's ride of New-York by railroad, will commence its 25th Term on Monday, May 2, and continue five months. All the arrangements of the School are ordered to constitute a happy family and pleasant home. Experienced teachers are employed in all the departments, and special attention is paid to religious instruction. Circulars may be obtained of R. HOE & CO., No. 31 Gold-st., H. SEYMOUR, No. 53 Beekman-st., New-York, or of the Principal.

THE HOME INSTITUTE.—A SELECT BOARDing School for Boys, Easton, Fairfield County, Conn., will commence its Summer Session of twenty-two weeks, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th of May next. Reference is permitted to the following gentlemen of New-York, present and former patrons: the Rev. C. V. Van Norman, No. 79 East 14th-st.; the Rev. Wm. P. Corbit, No. 57 Greene-st.; Wilson G. Hunt & Co., No. 30 Park-place; Mr. Samuel Cantrell, No. 813 Broadway; Mr. Wm. H. Earle, No. 6 Liberty-place.
RUFUS H. WHEELER, Principal.

R. LOCKWOOD'S BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT NEW-ROCHELLE.—The 14th term of this school will be open for the reception of pupils, under 12 years, on the 2d of May. The terms are moderate. The Summer vacation occurs on the 15th July, and will continue six weeks. Pupils can remain under partial instruction during the recess, if desirable. A personal interview may be had at No. 423 Pacific-st., Brooklyn. Circulars containing terms at the same place, or by addressing the Principal as above.

SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT SOUTH WILLIAMSTOWN, BERKSHIRE CO., MASS.—(Established in 1842.) Summer Term of twenty-one weeks will commence WEDNESDAY, May 4.
The location is healthy and pleasant. Number of pupils limited to thirty. Circulars can be obtained of A. S. Barnes & Burr, No. 51 John-st., and of S. A. Rollo & Co., No. 29 Park-row; also, by addressing the Principal.
BENJ. F. MILLS.

NORWICH COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—The Summer term of this classical and scientific boarding school for boys, opens on the 1st Wednesday in May. The location is one of the pleasantest in New-England, and the educational advantages are of the first order. For circulars, address the Principal, the Rev. J. A Saxton, Norwich, Connecticut, or apply to N. Lane & Co., Stationers, No. 69 Wall-st., New-York, or at T. J. Crowen's Bookstore, No. 699 Broadway

BOYS' BOARDING-SCHOOL.—NINE MILES from Hoboken, and two from Hackensack.—At Little Ferry, Bergen County, N. J. This school is situated on a large farm. The location is healthy. Board, tuition, washing, &c., $130 per year. No extras. Next term commences May 2. Pupils received any time. For circulars, with patrons as references, address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

A PLEASANT HOME IN THE COUNTRY FOR LADS.—Badeau's Boarding School for small boys under 12 years of age, at Tarrytown, only 27 miles from New-York, on the east bank of the Hudson River, and a most healthy and beautiful location. Select and number limited to twelve. For circulars apply to Capt. JOHN B. VAIL, Lafarge House, New-York.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—Miss JANE R. BULKLEY, late of Rutgers Female Institute, Principal. The Summer session of this boarding and day school will commence on MONDAY, May 2d. Circulars may be obtained at C. Scribner's, No. 124 Grand-st.; A. D. F. Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway, and at Raynor's No. 76 Bowery.

PAULDING INSTITUTE—A BOARDING School for Boys, at Tarrytown, Westchester County, N. Y., on the Hudson River, 26 miles from New-York. Summer Term will commence on Monday, May 2. Circulars at Clark, Austin Smith's, No. 3 Park-row, and A. D. F. Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway, New-York.
WM. G. WESTON, M. A., Principal.

ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES, NO. 920 BROADWAY.—F. MARTINELLI, Principal. Instruction given in French, German, Spanish, Italian, Latin, Greek, Hebrew and English. Ladies' classes from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. Gentlemen's classes from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M. Terms, in classes, $10 per quarter. For circulars and further information apply to F. MARTINELLI.

WEST JERSEY ACADEMY, BRIDGETON, N. J.—DAVID THOMPSON, A. M., Principal. Session begins May 4. Send for a catalogue. Refer to the Rev. J. K. Campbell, New-York; the Hon. Theo. Frelinghuysen, LL. D., New-Brunswick, N. J.; the Hon. Wm. Bigler, U. S. Senator, Penn.; Professor M. E. Curwen, Cincinnati, Ohio.

NEW-YORK ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES.—No. 472 Broadway, M. Y. BEAN, Principal. The Summer terms will commence April 26. Tuition for a thorough English Course, from $5 to $11 per term. Painting, in oil or water colors, $5; Drawing, $2; Modern Languages, $5 each. Pupils desiring a partial course will be charged proportionally.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, BROOKLYN.—Madame NAPOLEON respectfully informs the parents of her pupils and the public that she is about to remove, on May 1, from No. 55 Baltic-st. to No. 184 Clinton, corner of the same street. The superior accommodations will enable her to receive more pupils.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL, NORWALK, CONN.—Delightful and healthy location, easy of access. Special attention paid to young pupils. Terms, $140 per annum. Parents desirous of placing their children in a good school in the country are invited to examine his circulars, sent on application to the Principal,
C. H. WHEELER.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.—$120 A YEAR pays board and tuition in common English. Experienced gentlemen instructors at the head of each of the nine departments. Superior advantages for French, Painting and Piano Music. Excellence and economy the motto. Write for a catalogue. Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Principal, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, A SITUATION as primary teacher in a school where she will be given advanced music lessons in part payment for her services. She has had some experience in teaching, and can give the best references. Address R., Box No. 124 *Times* Office.

$32 50 PER QUARTER.—ASHLAND INSTITUTE AND MUSICAL ACADEMY, CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.—Both sexes. Summer term, May 4. H. J. FOX, A. M., Ashland, Greene Co., N. Y. Appointments for interviews may be addressed, Prof. MURPHY, Dey-st. House.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The 43d Semi-annual Session will commence WEDNESDAY, May 4. Circulars can be obtained of S. P. York, Esq., No. 57 Liberty-st., and of W. W. Ross, Esq., No. 68 Cedar-st. Also, by applying to the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

DANBURY ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL.—The Rev. F. J. JACKSON, Principal, may be consulted with reference to the School and the reception of pupils on this Wednesday, from 11 A. M. till 4 P. M., at the bookstore of Barnes & Burr, No. 51 John-st. Ample references given.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT BEDFORD, Westchester Co., N. Y.—A. WILLIAMSON, A. M., Principal. Next session will open May 2. Terms, $100 a session. Number limited to 12. Circulars may be had of W. UNDERHILL, Esq., No. 183 Water st., or of the Principal.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL AT WILTON, CONN.—The school is easy of access and location healthy. The

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE YOUNG women, situations—one as chambermaid, and to assist in the washing; the other as waitress. They understand their business perfectly, and can be highly recommended from their last place. The reason of their leaving, the family is giving up housekeeping. Can be seen for two days at 344 East 9th st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A TIDY, CAPABLE GIRL, A SITUation as chambermaid and waiter, or chambermaid and to do plain sewing, or would assist in the washing and ironing. Inquire for three days at No 114 Lexington-av. Would not object to going a short distance in the country.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as competent nurse; one who has taken charge of children from their birth; can be highly recommended from her last situation; any respectable family wishing such a person call at No. 114 West 11th-st., basement. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT young woman as chambermaid and do fine washing and ironing; can do up gentlemen's shirts in the neatest style; or as chambermaid and seamstress. Call at No. 428 4th-av., between 30th and 31st sts.; the best of City reference.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT PERson, a situation as nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothing, and will take care of a baby from its birth, having always lived in that capacity; the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 107 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON A SITuation as chambermaid, or chamberwork and waiting in a small private family; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; can produce the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 40 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN young lady to take charge of children and teach the English branches in general. Is a neat sewer. A French family preferred. Salary not so much an object as a comfortable home. City reference. Apply for two days at No. 397 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO GIRLS; ONE to do general housework; is a good cook and first-rate washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waiter; have the best of City reference. Call at No. 129 West 31st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman from England, as seamstress; would take charge of one grown child, or wait on a lady; no objection to go to the country. Please call at No 226½ (2 doors below Prince-st.,) Bowery. Has good City reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN EXPERIenced, trustworthy and highly recommended Protestant young woman; she is a good cook and baker, and an excellent washer and ironer. Will be found competent, steady, willing and obliging, is neat about her work and kind to children. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl to do chamberwork and waiting; willing to assist in washing and ironing or general housework. Best of City reference. Apply at No. 252 7th-av., top floor, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress. Best of City reference Call at No. 120 Saint Mark's-place, 8th-st. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and seamstress; has good City references; has no objection to go into the country. Can be seen for two days at 24 Christopher-st., near 6th av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as waiter, or would do chamberwork and plain sewing. Can be seen at her present employer's for two days, No. 55 West 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman, as chambermaid and seamstress or to take care of children. The best of reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 124 West 32d-st., third floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as a first-class cook. Has good City reference from her last place. No objection to assist in the washing. Apply at No. 14 East 11th-st, between 3d and 4th-avs., for 2 days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as chambermaid, and to assist in washing and ironing. Would go as laundress. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 103 West 26th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as general houseworker in a small family; no objection to the country during the Summer. Can be seen, for this week, at No. 122 East 20th-st., near 3d av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress; can be seen for three days. Apply at No. 71 West 15th st., between 6th and 7th avs. Good City reference can be given.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS IN A private family; is capable of taking charge of the silver and dining room. Apply at her present employer's, No. 88 East 16th-st., where she has lived three years. Can be seen for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST CLASS cook, a Welsh woman, fully capable of giving perfect satisfaction; understands cooking in every style; is a Protestant; best of reference. Can be seen for three days at No. 3 6th-st., front basement.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL, BROUGHT up in this country, wishes a situation to take care of children and do plain sewing; understands her business well; best of references if required. Call at No. 203 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., first floor.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as lady's maid and seamstress; understands hairdressing in all its branches; is willing to travel for the Summer months; satisfactory references. Call at 26 East 19th st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as chambermaid and seamstress or waiter; one who understands her business; can be seen for two days at the place where she is now living, No. 62 East 35th-st., near 4th-av. Best of references given.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as chambermaid and to do plain sewing; is an excellent washer and ironer; has two years' reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 69 18th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as waiter, or would do chamberwork and plain sewing. Can be seen at her present employer's for two days, No. 55 West 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman, as chambermaid and seamstress or to take care of children. The best of reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 124 West 32d-st., third floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as a first-class cook. Has good City reference from her last place. No objection to assist in the washing. Apply at No. 14 East 11th-st, between 3d and 4th-avs., for 2 days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as chambermaid, and to assist in washing and ironing. Would go as laundress. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 103 West 26th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as general houseworker in a small family; no objection to the country during the Summer. Can be seen, for this week, at No. 122 East 20th-st., near 3d av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress; can be seen for three days. Apply at No. 71 West 15th st., between 6th and 7th avs. Good City reference can be given.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS IN A private family; is capable of taking charge of the silver and dining room. Apply at her present employer's, No. 88 East 16th-st., where she has lived three years. Can be seen for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST CLASS cook, a Welsh woman, fully capable of giving perfect satisfaction; understands cooking in every style; is a Protestant; best of reference. Can be seen for three days at No. 3 6th-st., front basement.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL, BROUGHT up in this country, wishes a situation to take care of children and do plain sewing; understands her business well; best of references if required. Call at No. 203 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., first floor.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as lady's maid and seamstress; understands hairdressing in all its branches; is willing to travel for the Summer months; satisfactory references. Call at 26 East 19th st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as chambermaid and seamstress or waiter; one who understands her business; can be seen for two days at the place where she is now living, No. 62 East 35th-st., near 4th-av. Best of references given.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as chambermaid and to do plain sewing; is an excellent washer and ironer; has two years' reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 69 18th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and seamstress; has good City references; has no objection to go into the country. Can be seen for two days at 24 Christopher-st., near 6th av

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning:—Price Two Cents served at 12½ cents a week mailed Six Dollars a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-weekly)—Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address, for Five Dollars.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies to one address for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more will be entitled to an extra copy.*

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Italian Opera—La Favorita.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Antony and Cleopatra.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—A Midsummer Night's Dream.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE—Romeo and Juliet—To Oblige Benson.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Don Cæsar de Bazan—Box and Cox.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—L'Amour qui'qu c'est qu ca—Mme. Bertrand et Mlle Raton—De Piano de Berthe

BOWERY THEATRE—Gotham—Pongo—Our Gal.

NATIONAL THEATRE—O'Nolan's Vow—Crossing the Line—Buganino.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Our Irish Cousin.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Select Negro Minstrelsy—The Statue Lover.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....8½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....8½ A. M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad..8½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....8½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, *vid* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland *vid* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mails.

The European Mails by the steamship *Europa*, hence for Liverpool, will close at the New-York Post-office, today; April 27, at 11½ o'clock.

The Sickles Trial.

In a SUPPLEMENT TO THE TIMES, we publish this morning full Reports of the speeches of Mr. Carlisle for the prosecution, and of the Hon. E. M. Stanton and James T. Brady, Esq., for the defence, in the case of Mr. Sickles. The speeches are very long, but they are also exceedingly able, as legal arguments and as specimens of forensic eloquence. They have a permanent importance and value in connection with one of the most remarkable cases in the whole history of criminal jurisprudence. The Reports were made by our Special Reporter, and are much more full and accurate than any which have been, or will be, published in any other quarter. Subscribers who may fail to receive the Supplement, will oblige us by giving notice at this office.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The long agony of the Sickles' trial is over. The case was submitted to the jury about 2 P. M., yesterday, and the verdict of acquittal was rendered after an hour's deliberation. An extraordinary scene of excitement occurred in the Court-room on the verdict being rendered, the friends of Mr. Sickles having borne him from the room almost before the Judge had time to discharge him. Full reports of the able speeches of the Counsel on both sides will be found in our columns this morning. The verdict was in accordance with public expectation in all parts of the country.

By the arrival of the screw-steamship *Circassian* at St. Johns, N. F., from Galway on the 18th inst., we have European advices five days later than previously received. The news continues of a very warlike character, and leaves little room to doubt an ultimate collision. The negotiations for a Congress to settle existing difficulties were progressing very slowly—Austria positively refusing to take part in the deliberations without a preliminary simultaneous disarming of all the Powers. Paris letter-writers regard peace as now entirely hopeless. The warlike preparations of France had assumed the most threatening proportions, immense masses of troops being continually on the move. In Great Britain, the Ministerial statement to Parliament relative to the affairs of Europe had been postponed to the day of the steamer's sailing. The quotations for Cotton in the Liverpool market were somewhat lower on most qualities, and the tendency was to quietness. Breadstuffs and Provisions were generally firm. The extreme quotation for Consols was 95⅝ for both money and account.

News from Utah, received by the Overland California Mail, indicates an alarming condition of affairs in the Territory. The ill-feeling between the Mormons on one side, and the army and the "Gentiles" on the other, has reached a point at which it seems impossible to prevent a serious collision. A misunderstanding has also arisen between Gov. Cumming and Gen. Johnston, in reference to their respective powers, and an open rupture between Gov. Cumming and the Federal Judiciary likewise existed. The trouble between Gen. Johnston and the Governor grows out of the refusal of the former to withdraw the United States troops from Provo during the sitting of the Supreme Court, their presence having been suggested by the presiding Judge, for the protection of witnesses. The Court found it impossible to do any business, the Grand Jury refusing to find bills, and using every means to screen persons accused of murder and other crimes. The Governor had issued a proclamation siding with the Mormons, which was severely reprehended by the Judge. Owing to the excited state of feeling at Provo a detachment of one thousand troops had been ordered to its vicinity, and a collision between them and the Mormons was considered inevitable.

The steamer *St. Nicholas*, which exploded on Sunday night on the Mississippi, was bound from St. Louis to New-Orleans, and is, together with her cargo, a total loss. The number of killed is not yet ascertained, but we publish elsewhere a list of thirty-eight who are either known to have perished or are missing. The names of sixteen are also given who were more or less injured by the explosion. About fifty of the uninjured passengers arrived at Louisville on Monday, together with sixteen who were badly scalded, and who are under the care of the city authorities.

The arrest of Mr. Mejan, French Consul at New-Orleans, on a charge of harboring a free negro sailor who deserted from his ship, has drawn out a vigorous protest from the British, Spanish, Prussian and Belgian Consuls at the port. The act is regarded as an infringement of the privileges and rights of Consuls.

The Investigating Committee appointed by the Senate of Illinois, has concluded its sessions for the present, adjourning to meet in June. The time for the next meeting was extended in order to enable the Committee to examine the books of the State Transfer Office in this City, which have been closed, by order of the Governor, and returned to Springfield.

A large number of colored people in Chicago are making preparations to emigrate to Hayti; having accepted an invitation from President Geffrard to settle in the island.

A General Convention of the colored voters of New-England has been called to meet in Boston on the 1st August, to take action in reference to the Presidential campaign of 1860.

The fortieth anniversary of the organization of the Independent Order of Odd-Fellows in the United States was celebrated yesterday, by religious services in the Rev. Dr. Chapin's Church, a procession of the different lodges of the Order, an oration in Madison-square by G. Rep. R. B. Boylston of South Carolina, a collation at the Astor House and a ball at the Academy of Music.

An armed Police force was sent, at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, to Castle Garden, to protect the building against a rumored incendiary attack by a gang of emigrant runners. The alleged incendiaries failed to appear. Whether the rumor was ill-founded, or whether the presence of the Police and their gleaming Minnie rifles frightened the ruffians from their proposed work has not yet transpired.

The trial of James McCune, the Municipal Policeman recently reinstated by the decision of the Court of Appeals, on charges of insubordination preferred against him by the Deputy Superintendent, was commenced before the Police Commissioners yesterday, and will be continued Thursday. Little difficulty is found in connecting the accused with Mayor Wood's rebellion.

An action touching the title to the ground-lease of the property on which "Laura Keene's Theatre" stands, was brought to trial yesterday in the Supreme Court. The suit is by Mr. Trimble, the architect of the building. He was the original lessee of the land; and claims that being unable to read through feeble eyesight, he was induced to sign an assignment of the lease which he supposed was a transfer as security only, but which now appears to be absolute in terms.

Yesterday, the sales of Cotton were confined to 1,250 bales at irregular prices. Flour, Wheat and Corn were more sought after, and prices exhibited more firmness. Provisions were somewhat less active. Mess Pork was cheaper; Prime Pork, dearer; Lard and Beef were unchanged in value. The principal transactions in Groceries comprised 5,072 bags St. Domingo Coffee, for export, on private terms. For all lots of other kinds at previous rates ℔ lb.; 350 bbls. New-Orleans Molasses at 38c.@40c.; 200 hhds. Cuba Muscovado do. at 26c. @29c.; 16 hhds. and 76 bbls. do., do. at 32c.@33c.; 170 hhds. Clayed Cuba do. at 25c.; 150 hhds. do., do., in bond, at 21c. ℔ gallon; 1,059 hhds. Cuba Sugar, chiefly at 5¾c.@7¼c.; 180 hhds. New-Orleans do. at 6¾c.@7c.; and 540 hhds. do. do., by auction, at 5¾c.@6¾c. ℔ lb. Dry Codfish and Pickled Mackerel were in fair request at advancing prices. Foreign Liquors, Fruit, Hides, Metals, Rice and Tobacco, were moderately inquired for. The principal sales of Naval Stores were 4,000 bbls. Common Resin, at $1 69@$1 70 ℔ 310 lbs.; and 250 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, at 53c. @53½c. ℔ gal. Linseed Oil was in demand at 63c. @65c. ℔ gallon. Whisky was selling in lots at 25c. @25½c. ℔ gallon. Freights were somewhat brisker.

Governor Wise, Mr. Buchanan and Senator Douglas.

Those of our readers who are not given to riding on horseback will find an excellent substitute for that exercise in reading Governor Wise's letter, which we publish in another column. If they are invalids—feeble in body or weak in mind—we advise them to avoid it; they might survive it, but they would suffer cramps and neuralgia for a month. If they are admirers of the Federal Administration, they will suffer still longer. The Governor puts everybody's endurance to a pretty severe test, but he will prove too much entirely for Mr. Buchanan's devotees, if there are any such persons extant. His style is enough to dislocate one's intellectual neck; his meaning is occasionally obscure to the sharpest minds, but his formidable indictment against the present Administration will surprise and stagger the few credulous and weak-minded politicians who have dreamed of adhering to its fortunes.

It is very easy to see that Governor Wise hates Mr. Buchanan with an intense and unappeasable hatred. He regards him as false personally, the betrayer of his friends, the destroyer of his party and the bitter enemy of Southern interests and Southern rights. This letter is designed to rally the South against him and his Administration. It is the most formidable array yet presented by any Southern politician of Mr. Buchanan's political sins. It accuses him of having deserted the true Democratic platform in every item, and of having damaged the South by every act of his Administration. It denounces the Nebraska bill, the Lecompton scheme, the Tariff project, the Thirty-million bill, the enormous growth of Government expenditures, the Pacific Railroad, and everything else which Mr. Buchanan has supported or suggested since he came into office. And after this minute detail of his specific sins, Governor Wise hurls at the President the sweeping accusation of having presented a Federal policy "which, in its whole outline and filling up, *exceeds any Federalism in all its points which a Hamilton or Adams, or any other latitudinarian, ever dared to project or propose.*"

This indicates the position of Gov. Wise towards the Administration. He is against it—out and out. He will denounce, oppose and wage war upon it. He has laid the foundation for precisely such a rebellion in the Democratic ranks of Virginia as has just been organized in Pennsylvania. He will take with him a very considerable section of the party, and, if he does nothing more, will open the way for the triumph of the Opposition in the Old Dominion. And it is not at all unlikely that his feeling in the matter will extend to other Southern States, and thus shake the Democracy in what has hitherto been the very citadel of its strength.

Gov. Wise's letter is ambiguous in reference to the Douglas platform. It is clear that the main point of division in the Democratic Convention at Charleston will be the interpretation of the principle of non-intervention. Mr. Douglas insists upon standing by the principle in its integrity, and according to its plain and obvious signification. He insists that the people of the Territories shall be left *wholly* free to regulate their domestic affairs in their own way—that Congress shall make no laws, and that the Executive shall take no action, upon the subject of Slavery, but that the people themselves shall make such laws for the protection of Slave property, and of all other property, as they may see fit. The leaders of the Southern Democracy, on the other hand, insist that non-intervention only implies that Congress shall not interpose *against* Slavery, and that it is the duty of the Federal Government to take measures to protect *slave* property against the legislation of the people of the territories themselves. Here is likely to be the exact point of difference between the two sections of the Democratic Party:—and upon this point Gov. Wise is enigmatical. He says he would protect the South "from the *false protection of non-intervention, withdrawing all pretension to protect* all persons and property equally and alike on the common territory of joint settlement:"—but what he means by this awkward and bungling phraseology, we find it impossible, after considerable study, to determine. We cannot tell whether it is the Douglas or the Slidell theory which he means to s ignatize as the "*false* protection of non-intervention:"—and until we receive further light upon this point it will not be easy to appreciate the real effect of his position upon the Presidential canvass of 1860.

Meantime Mr. Buchanan seems to be backing down in his fight with Senator Douglas. We have from Washington rumors of "negotiations" in progress, by which existing differences in the Democratic Party are to be healed. Mr. Douglas himself is there, and has been joined by quite a number of his personal and political friends from Illinois. Some of the men whom the President ejected from office upon Mr. Douglas' defection are also at the Capital, waiting probably to have their wounds healed. The President's special organ, the *Constitution*, gives signs of a modification of the Democratic Platform, evidently dictated by the Executive for the purpose of mollifying the Illinois Senator, and paving the way for a restoration of the *status quo ante bellum*. It says:

"There is no longer any intestine dissension of the least importance in the Democratic Party on the Slavery question. The principles emblazoned on the banner are, *non-intervention, by Congress or by Territorial Legislatures, either to establish or prohibit Slavery within the Territories, and the protection of slave property therein, as long as the Territorial condition shall remain, by the Judiciary under the Constitution of the United States.*"

This is the latest of the many shapes which the doctrine of Popular Sovereignty has been forced to assume. It originally meant that *the People* were sovereign:—it now means that *nobody* is sovereign,—that neither Congress nor the People shall make laws, and that the Supreme Court shall supply the deficiency. Neither Congress nor the Territorial Legislatures shall either establish, prohibit or protect Slavery:—but the Supreme Court shall protect slave property and thus establish Slavery within the Territories, against the will of the people thereof. This is rather an artful dodge, and we are quite prepared to see it accepted by Messrs. Slidell, Mason, Toombs and their associates. We doubt, however, whether Senator Douglas can afford to indorse it. He stands thoroughly committed, by his speeches at Memphis, New Orleans and Washington, to the principle that the people of the Territories have the right to make their own laws upon Slavery, as upon every other subject,—and that slave property, like all other property, must depend upon the laws they make for its protection. The Northern Democracy concurs fully in this view of the subject; and he will certainly lose ground with them by showing any disposition to abandon it.

Gov. Wise has gone a great deal further in denouncing the Administration than Mr. Douglas. The latter has been especially cautious in guarding his position, and has taken some pains to concur with the President upon nearly every feature of his policy, except on the Lecompton question. Gov. Wise, on the contrary, is sweeping and unmeasured in his denunciations. He is consequently much more completely out of the Administration ranks than the Illinois Senator.

Post-office Messengers.

The Post-office authorities of New-York, having been sorely taken to task by many of our merchants and others, on account of continual losses of the letters delivered at the office, have retorted upon these remonstrants, by proving that in very many cases the duty of collecting their mails is imposed by men of business upon mere boys, quite incompetent, in point of age and experience, to its faithful discharge.

The Government functionaries contend that in nine cases out of ten misfortunes of this kind may be traced immediately to the private messengers; boys of ten and even of seven years of age, being often employed to carry back and forth the valuable mails of large mercantile firms.

There can be no doubt, we suppose, that in this recrimination, the Post-office authorities are borne out by the facts of the case. The business of an important house contributes so much matter to the mail service, its correspondences are so extensive and continuous, that it is natural enough to find the heads of houses desirous to waste as little as possible the time of their adult *employés* upon the merely peripatetic part of this duty. Where seven or eight journeys are to be daily made between the counting-house and the Post-office, it is a matter worthy of consideration how these journeys can be most economically executed. To employ carriers really competent in point of character and years would for many houses constitute a serious additional *item* in their current expenses. It is, of course, a false economy which seeks relief from this outlay by risking the security of important letters in incompetent hands. But the real gist of the complaint against the Post-office is hardly met by these counter-allegations.

It is no doubt true that in many instances those who lose their letters owe that loss immediately to the untrustworthiness of their own agents. Why, however, should they be driven to employ any agents at all of their own?

The loss of time, and the useless expenditure both of money and labor, involved in the obstinacy with which the postal authorities of this self-styled metropolis adhere to the clumsy and antiquated system of *mail-delivery* at *the office*, constitutes a drawback upon the enterprise and prosperity of New-York, not the less serious that it is distributed over a large surface, and bears, in minute proportions, upon a vast variety of occupations, and a great number of individuals. There is no conceivable reason why the mails of New-York should not be delivered, like those of London and Paris, regularly and rapidly at the residences and places of business of the inhabitants. Our express companies, whose promptness, energy, and efficiency, are as much a national glory as the contrary qualities of the public mail are a national shame and reproach, do for their customers without trouble or parade what it is just as plainly the duty of the Government carriers to do. Nobody would tolerate an Express Company which should advertise him that by sending to the office he might receive certain packages addressed to him and forwarded by their agents. That we are obliged to endure precisely this treatment at the hands of the National Express, which undertakes to carry our correspondence, is a matter not of reason or right but of law, and is rapidly becoming a grievous public nuisance. We are compelled to prepay our letters, in order that the Post-office may be spared the pains of collecting its dues; but this arrangement, which was adopted from the English, with whom it has been made popular by the consideration that it contributes to the speed and certainty with which the mails are distributed, seems to be operating here in a very one-sided way. All the risks and trouble of the mail-carriage are quietly thrown upon the public; all the profits and ease accrue to the Post-office. We pay in advance to have a certain piece of work done for us, and must then do it ourselves, or submit to an additional tax of one cent upon each letter delivered if we wish to have our public servants really fulfill their engagements. The effect of the extra charge levied upon all who receive their letters from the Post-office carriers, is distinctly to violate the contract between the Government which sells a postage-stamp and the letter-writer who buys one. If a gentleman in Mobile sends a letter to his friend in Broadway, New-York, and specifies the address of that friend upon the envelope, the United States engage to deliver that letter at that address for the sum of three cents. The United States, however, do nothing of the kind. They either keep the letter at their office, or if they send it to its destination insist upon being paid for so sending it, as for a second undertaking. There are many defects in our postal system, and especially that cardinal blunder of uniformity in postal rates over a country so vast in extent as this, which, like the franking abuse, can only be remedied by direct legislation. But it is perfectly within the power of the local post-offices to introduce a thorough, honest, and efficient system of letter-deliveries in a City like this of New-York; and we hope there will be no peace between the Post-office and the community until this shall be done.

A New American Sculptress at Rome.

An extract from a private letter, received in this City, informs us of a new triumph achieved by American art, with the aid and comfort of American liberality and good taste, in the Eternal City. Our correspondent writes that

"The Americans who muster in force this Winter and find few pleasanter *salons* than that of Miss Cushman, are greatly delighted with the first completed work on any considerable scale of a new American lady-candidate for fame in that art of sculpture which seems to be the special vocation of our much-whittling nation. The lady in question, Miss Stebbins, of New-York, has profited, like Miss Hosmer, by the counsels and supervision of Gibson, and the careful instruction of Ames, to such a point that a statue just fresh from her chisel is now attracting the highest suffrages. This work is one of two ordered by your townsman, Mr. Hicksonen, in a double spirit of homage to the Arts and to that great Industry of which he is so honorable a representative. Mr. Hicksonen, who is well-known as the largest coal owner of the United States, desired the lady-artist to execute for him two typical statues—one of Industry, the other of Commerce. It is the Industry which has now been completed, and which has been clothed by Miss Stebbins with graceful good taste in the attributes of the Miner. The figure is that of an athletic, admirably-proportioned youth, who bears upon his right shoulder the pick, and in the front of his picturesque slouched hat the miner's lamp. The weight of the body is thrown easily and naturally upon the right leg, and the left hand rests with the carelessness of manly strength upon a block of marble, drilled and hewn in the manner of a mass of coal. The symmetrical vigor of the figure, admirable as it is, is not more admirable than the lofty ingenuous beauty of the classic head and face poised in an attitude equally unforced and striking upon the graceful well-rounded throat. The drapery of the full shirt, open at the neck and close gathered about the waist, is managed with particular skill, and while the whole figure reminds one strikingly of one of those magnificent Gothic Kings, whose images stand in the vestibule of the *Museo Borbonico*, at Naples, the spirit and air of it are purely modern and American. It is, in truth, one of the most felicitous combinations of every-day national truth, with the enduring and cosmopolite truth of art, that I have ever seen, and it is to be hoped that on its arrival in America, the liberal owner will give the public an opportunity of enjoying a work which does equal credit to the sex and the country of the artist."

ODD-FELLOWS' CELEBRATION.

Fortieth Anniversary of the Foundation of the Order in the United States.

Religious Services—Procession—Exercises at Madison-square—Collation and Ball.

Yesterday was the Fortieth Anniversary of the institution of the Independent Order of Odd-Fellow's in the United States. At sunrise flags were flying from the City Hall; citizens and strangers wearing those insignia which have been so familiar on all public occasions, were traversing the streets in every direction on the way to their various headquarters, and knots of people were gathered here and there as if anticipating one of those occasions which afford so much gratification to the people generally.

The weather smiled and frowned by turns. At one time it appeared as though the rain would be deluging the streets before a half hour had passed by, and then the sun would break through the clouds in a tantalizing manner, giving promise of a bright beautiful day. Not a drop of rain fell, however, until evening, and by that time the glittering emblems which sparkled along Broadway and through Fifth-avenue had retired from view untarnished.

SERVICES AT DR. CHAPIN'S CHURCH.

At 9 o'clock the officers and members of the Grand Lodge met at their room and escorted the officers and members of the R. U. G. L. U. S. to the Rev. Dr. Chapin's Church, where it was announced services commemorative of the occasion would be celebrated. At the hour named, 10½ o'clock, the Church was about two-thirds filled, the pews in the body of the building being principally occupied by members of the Order. The Rev. Dr. Wells, of Boston, delivered the exhortation and said morning prayer, and the Rev. J. M. Willey, of Connecticut, read the lessons, which were taken from the 20th chapter of Samuel, and the 13th chapter of Corinthians. Both the officiating clergymen were Past Grand Chaplains of the Order. Besides the regular morning prayer special thanksgiving was offered.

The Rev. Mr. Willey dismissed the congregation with the benediction.

THE PROCESSION.

Castle Garden was the rendezvous appointed for the assembling of the different lodges. At 10 o'clock the Ninth Division, including the "visiting brothers" from Connecticut, New-Jersey, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Maryland, Vermont, Rhode Island and New-Hampshire, made its appearance. The other divisions soon followed, and the procession having been marshalled under the direction of Isaac M. Tucker, of Newark, N. J., Grand Marshal of the Grand Lodge of the United States, and Henry Snyder, Grand Marshal of the Grand Lodge of New-York. It moved off with commendable punctuality in the order of the published programme. Banners with devices varied and beautiful, the full significance of which was known only to the initiated, diversified the line. A mysterious-looking car, enveloped in black, and drawn by eight horses, which belonged to the American Express Company, carried the emblems of the order. Other cars, bearing banners beautifully decorated, attracted considerable attention. The line of march was up Broadway to Fourteenth-street, through Fourteenth-street to Fifth-avenue and to Madison-square. The procession was about half an hour in passing any one point. It was about a mile and a half in length.

EXERCISES AT MADISON SQUARE.

The western gate of Madison square was reached about 1 o'clock. There the line halted and opened to the right and left in close order. The Grand Marshal, G. S. U. S., and his aids, passed between the lines to the extreme left. Returning, they were followed by the Orator and Chaplain, P. Grand Sires and Officers and Members of the G. L. of U. S., &c., to the spacious platform which had been erected on the northern side of the square. Members of the Order, with their regalia of the junior degrees, took seats upon the stage, while the representatives of the different Lodges came up the avenues, centering at that point. Two thousand persons probably were in the square during the exercises. While the multitude were preparing themselves for what was to come, and before a state of quiet had been attained, G. Sire S. Craighead, of Ohio, brought to the front of the stage Past Grand Sire Wildey, of Baltimore, Md., the original founder of the Order in the United States. He is a man of small stature, and a thick-set frame. Eighty years have made his head bald and filled his face with wrinkles, though in appearance he is still hale and hearty. He wore numerous medals and emblems indicative of the distinction he had attained. Three hearty cheers were given as he stepped forward.

On the 19th day of April, 1819, he said he introduced the Order of Odd Fellows into Maryland. After that he went to Boston, and on his way home he stopped in New-York and instituted a lodge there. Thus was the Order started in the United States. He only came before them to let the brothers see him and know him. Should any of them ever come to Maryland they might depend on receiving a warm welcome. Mr. Wildey retired amid hearty cheers.

The Grand Chaplain of the Order, Rev. Julien M. Willey, of Connecticut, then offered an appropriate prayer. After music by the band, a select choir, under the direction of Geo. F. Bristow, sang an Ode, which was written for the occasion by B. P. Shillaber, Esq., of Boston, otherwise known as "Mrs. Partington." The following are the opening and closing stanzas:

Hold up the torch, O brother true,
Sustained by warm, fraternal feeling;
As we that living faith renew,
That e'er in good is self-revealing,

God's smile upon the friendly hand!
And may He bless their great endeavor
To labor on, with heart and hand,
In Friendship, Love and Truth forever.

The music to which it was set was arranged by C. M. Butler of Boston. G. Rep. R. B. Boylston, of South Carolina, was then introduced as the orator of the occasion. He said that the scene presented was characteristic of the age in which they lived. They celebrated the festal day of practical benevolence and mighty truth. The order to which they belonged had ceased to excite opposition by the peculiarities of its rites. Though the object for which they were banded together was well understood, it might be well to glance at some of the peculiarities which distinguished them. Some of their brethren had given their ingenuity scope in tracing analogies between their order and some of those existing in olden times, but for these resemblances they cared but little. Association is one of the principles of ships crossing the ocean; the cars speeding over the land; the electric telegraph spanning every State of the Union; public libraries, and the splendid church edifices to be seen everywhere,—all bore testimony to the vitalizing power of the principle of association. Unions are formed through all the mazes of society to tear down and build up—in short, to secure success in every undertaking. The Order, the anniversary of whose foundation they celebrated, originated in this principle. They were united to do good. Weekly contributions, so small as not to be felt by individuals, made a large aggregate which was devoted to benevolent purposes. In the valley and on the mountain—everywhere where there was suffering, there the benevolent influences of their charity was felt, and the assistance proffered was never coldly and proudly rejected, for it was a right the needy claimed. But benevolence was not the only characteristic of the order. The doors of their lodges closed upon a band of brothers. There friendship reigned. Many prejudices had been removed by intimate acquaintances made there, and preferences originating there had become stronger with time. Merit, however, was the only claim any one had to advancement. But the key-stone of the arch is "Truth." Such an the principles at which they aimed. The weakness of human nature had kept them from attaining perfection, but they claimed that they had approximated more nearly to it than any other social institution existing. True, there might be here and there an unworthy member, but motives of delicacy should prevent no Lodge from freeing itself from every impurity. But where has it ever been said that a worthy Odd Fellow stood in need? Not when thousands in England were famishing, did an Odd-Fellow knock at the door of the poor-house, or eat the hard crust of charity. When pestilence devasted a neighboring city, not one of the sick, who belonged to their order was obliged to rely for relief upon the public funds. The objection that the Order is secret has often been refuted. All the ceremonies are not exhibited to the public, but a member is at liberty to withdraw at whatever stage he chooses. No monumental pile commemorates the expenditure of their funds for education purposes, but it is hoped that the intellects which have been developed by the aid of the brethren, will leave works which shall endure longer than marble would stand. [Great applause.] No sectarianism or political differences are allowed to interfere with the harmony of feeling which characterizes their union. Men of all political opinions and of all religious beliefs mingle in their lodges. [Applause.] Mr. Boylestown here alluded eloquently to the founda ion of the order 40 years ago, when but five members could be found. The originator and founder of this lodge, Thomas Wildey, was now before them. [Cheers.] In conclusion the orator commended the interests of their order to women. They had benefitted many of the sex, and could reasonably appeal to them for sympathy.

The exercises had been so protracted that the Ode which was to have been sung after the oration, was omitted, and the assemblage was dispersed with the benediction.

Collation at the Astor House.—At 5 o'clock the representatives of the different Lodges sat down to a collation provided for the R. W. Grand Lodge of the United States at the Astor House, by the G. officer and others of Southern New-York. C. C. Pinckney, Esq., G. M. of the Lodge of New-York, presided. In introducing the intellectual part of the entertainment, he referred to Mayor Tieman, who was present, as being an old member of the Order. He proposed "The day we celebrate."

P. G. S. Thomas Wildey, the originator and founder of the Order in the United States, arose to respond. He had had a great deal of trouble with the City of New-York, and with Albany in the early days of the Order, and had traveled back and forth between Baltimore and these cities to settle difficulties. He concluded with the sentiment, "May the enemies of Odd Fellowship be rammed and jammed into a seventy-four pounder, and blown out of the touch hole."

The laughter which followed this sentiment having subsided, "The Grand Lodge of the United States" was given, and responded to appropriately by G. Sire S. Craighead, who, in conclusion, gave "The City of New-York and her Mayor."

Mayor Tieman saluting the Order as brothers, said that he was much like their Grand Sire who had had so much trouble with the people of New-York. He could sympathize with him in that respect, and what was more, in the trouble he had had with the people of Albany. The latter city had given him the most trouble, however. It was owing to the anxiety given him by these two cities that he had been unable to join another Lodge after the one to which he originally belonged had broken up for want of funds. [Laughter and applause.]

Ex-Mayor Conly, of Augusta, Ga., and Mr. Dwinelle, responded happily on behalf of Sister jurisdictions. The remarks of the latter were listened to with close attention, as he was the champion of New-York North in distinction from New-York South.

G. Rep. Borlston replied, when the "Orater of the Day" was toasted; begging to be excused from saying but a few words, on the ground that Mr. Kennedy had told him a speech would not be desired of him. Mr. Kennedy plead guilty to the charge and was granted absolution by the Grand Chaplain.

G. M. J. W. Tucker, of New Jersey, and E. H. P. Wells, of Boston, made eloquent speeches in reply to sentiments.

G. Master Hale, of this City, called G. Sire Chapman's attention to the fact that their Brother Eshelby, of Cincinnati, Ohio, had presented them with a basket of champagne of his own manufacture. It was tested with great apparent satisfaction.

P. G. M. Sanders, of New-York, Smith, and others, made brief speeches, and the company adjourned to meet again at the Academy of Music.

BALL AT THE ACADEMY.

Quite a large and fashionable assemblage filled the Academy of Music last evening to attend the closing festivities of the day. National flags, banners of the different Lodges, and various insignia of the Order were appropriately and tastefully disposed around the building. Gas jets spelled out the words "faith, hope and charity" with sparkling brilliancy. The different regalias, with their pleasing contrasts of white, blue, gold and red, showed to great advantage. Dancing was kept up until an early hour in the morning.

INCIDENTS.

The fraternity of pickpockets turned out largely yesterday. As far as is known no robberies of any amount amount were committed—only two being reported to the Police. A Mrs. Hardiet Evans, of Hoboken, had her porte-monnaie stolen containing $5, and Wm. Hibbard, a grocer's clerk in Spring-street, lost a silver watch. About fifteen pickpockets were arrested and assigned temporary quarters in various Station-houses. Among those arrested were two who confessed having come here from Albany, thinking to make the visit a paying one, but they spoke discouragingly of their efforts. The prisoner—pursuant to an order of Acting Superintendent Carpenter—were ordered to be detained in custody until after the Brooklyn Water Celebration.

Last evening Capt. Walling, of the Detective Police, received a telegraphic dispatch from the Chief of Police in St. Louis, announcing that five expert pickpockets of that city were on their way to attend the Brooklyn celebration. A description of the five was given in the dispatch, and a number of policemen were deputed to keep a sharp lookout for the illustrious visitants.

THE OBERLIN RESCUE TRIALS.

New Features in the Case—Government Witnesses Arrested for Kidnapping the Fugitive John—A Writ of Habeas Corpus—Increased Excitement.

The trial of the Oberlin Rescuers, at Cleveland, is producing curious results. While the trial of Mr. Langston, the second person arraigned to answer the charge of aiding the escape of the slave John, is going on from day to day before the United States Court, there is a great variety of by play outside the Court-room. The two Kentucky witnesses for the prosecution are under arrest for kidnapping, and sundry recent movements are detailed by the Cleveland papers. The *Plaindealer*, of the 22d April, says:

"This forenoon, the United States Marshal took the convict Bushnell out of the custody of the Sheriff, and holds him in the United States building, over which the State has surrendered jurisdiction to the Federal Government.

Notice has been served on District Attorney Belden and Marshal Johnson, to appear before the Supreme Court of the State of Ohio to-morrow, and show cause why a writ of *habeas corpus* should not issue for the release of Simeon Bushnell and others. This is responded to by saying that they recognize no authority in the State officers over the officers of a Federal Court.

Yesterday the naps of the sleepers were disturbed by the appearance of a Deputy Sheriff of Lorain County, who took his seat within the Bar, and beside Jennings and Mitchell, witnesses from Kentucky, and informed them *he had a warrant for them to appear before the County Court of Lorain County, to answer a charge of kidnapping one "John" out of Oberlin, with a view of taking him South.* The Clerk of the Federal Court was required to issue a warrant for the arrest and detention of said Jennings and Mitchell as witnesses, which was duly served and returned before the hour of adjournment, and said Jennings and Mitchell, for want of bail, were taken into custody by the Marshal."

The *Herald* says: "For a time there was great fear a collision might occur between officers. The Deputy Sheriff of Lorain had assistants who were men of mettle and the presence of the late Chief of Police and a large body of interested spectators showed that the Marshal had provided, beforehand, for any emergency. It is said he had fifty men in the room, to be used, if necessary, as special bailiffs. It looked ominous for a time, and the Kentucky witnesses were evidently thankful they had no ball to offer, and could be committed to the keeping of the Marshal."

The *Morning Leader* of Saturday has the following in relation to Mr. Bushnell, the convicted party:

"Yesterday, Marshal Johnson demanded of the Sheriff the mittimus on which Bushnell had been held by him. The Sheriff very properly retained it for his own safety, as it required an order of Court to take Bushnell from his custody legally. The jail-room of Bushnell was guarded by bailiffs yesterday and last night, though the Marshal had had the test of every possible assurance that Mr. Bushnell had no desire to escape. Mrs. B. is permitted to share his imprisonment, which she does with a true woman's devotion to one who is persecuted for no other crime but obeying the Golden Rule of doing unto others as ye would that they should do unto you. Mrs. Peck, Mrs. Fitch, Mrs. Plumb, and other noble women of Oberlin, also cheer the prisoners by their presence. Just at evening Marshal Johnson visited Bushnell, and trembling with excitement professed much regret that the District-Attorney would not consent to his return to the County Jail, a boon for which he claimed to have labored. This was adding unnecessary insult to injury."

In the Supreme Court of Ohio, sitting at Columbus, on the 21st April, Judge Spaulding, counsel for the prisoners, made application for a writ of *habeas corpus* in favor of his clients. In making his application, Mr. S. remarked that under this proceeding *he proposed to arraign the Congressional enactment of 1850 as in excess of Legislative power and an invasion upon the sovereign prerogatives of the State*, which alone had power to regulate, by pains and penalties, the internal police of the commonwealth. He insisted that this tribunal was the constitutional guardian of the personal liberty of every citizen of Ohio, and, as such, it was peculiarly fit and proper that it should take cognizance of any infringement of this great right, whether by the Federal Court or any other power.

The Court enjoined the United States Marshal to appear on Saturday, April 22, to show cause why a writ of *habeas corpus* should not issue. A copy of this injunction was served upon District-Attorney Belden, at Cleaveland, on the 23d. The *Morning Leader*, of the 23d, says the Attorney was not a little excited on receiving the notice, and adds:

"He was heard to threaten that the prisoners should not be taken to Columbus on a writ of *habeas corpus* from the Supreme Court of Ohio, and that they could not be taken to the cars save through the cannon's mouth! The District-Attorney cooled off enough, however, by evening to take the train to Columbus. Marshal Johnson remained to guard and wait upon his imprisoned witnesses, the kidnappers Jennings and Mitchell, and the convicted Bushnell."

A Cleveland correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, speaking of these trials, says:

"The opinions and actions of the people, and many of the students of Oberlin, will not be in the least changed by the result of the trial of their associates at Cleveland. If they are all found guilty, and made to suffer the penalty of the law, they will believe themselves persecuted and made to suffer for righteousness' sake, and if they are suffered to go without punishment, they will consider it as another triumph of truth over evil. But the principles of freedom to all, without regard to color, and equal rights, will be as firmly maintained and zealously defended, as they have ever been. And were the same circumstances to occur again, the number of volunteers who would willingly offer themselves to assist in releasing a slave, and transgressing the same law, would be rather increased than diminished. There has not been an occurrence for a long time in this portion of the State, which has had the disastrous effect upon the 'National Democracy' that this same Wellington Rescue Case will have."

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Monday, April 25.

The *habeas corpus* case in behalf of the Oberlin rescuers was argued in the Supreme Court to-day by Judge Spaulding for the rescuers, and Judge Baldwin for the United States Marshal. The case will not be decided before Wednesday.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Arrival of the Overland California Mail.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM UTAH—ALARMING CONDITION OF AFFAIRS.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, April 25.

The Overland California mail of the 4th April arrived to-day, having made the trip in twenty-one days eight hours, the quickest trip yet.

Advices from Utah represent affairs in that Territory as worse than they have ever been, either before or since the arrival of the Army there. The ill feeling had reached its culminating point, and the people were on the eve of open hostilities. Differences also exist between Governor Cumming and General Johnston touching their respective powers; and there is likewise an open rupture between the Executive and the Judiciary. The Federal Courts find it impossible to exercise their functions, the Grand Jury refusing to find bills

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Circassian at St. Johns.

The News of a Highly Threatening Character.

A Disarming of all the Powers Insisted upon by Austria.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Cotton Lower—Breadstuffs and Provisions Firm—Consols 95 1-8.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Tuesday, April 26.

The screw steamship *Circassian*, from Galway 16th inst., arrived at this port at noon to-day. Her advices are from Liverpool, by mail, to the evening of the 16th inst.

The Royal Mail steamship *Africa* left Liverpool on the morning of the 16th for New York.

The screw steamship *Weser*, from New-York April 2, arrived at Southampton on the 13th.

The steamship *Arago*, from New-York April 2, arrived at Southampton on the 14th.

The *Circassian*, on her outward voyage, arrived at Galway on the 14th.

The news continues threatening. The negotiations for the Congress were progressing slowly.

Austria positively refuses to take part therein, without previous simultaneous disarming of all the Powers.

The latest complexion of affairs is warlike. Paris letters regard peace as hopeless. The movements of the French troops had assumed most threatening proportions, and preparations otherwise continue.

The *Patrie*, nevertheless, asserts that France has not armed.

Austria's propositions in regard to the Congress are said to be unacceptable to France, which is not prepared to take the field for a month or six weeks, NAPOLEON, consequently seeks delay.

The Paris Bourse was depressed, but closed rather firm; three per cent. Rentes, 67f. 35c.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Ministerial statement to the English Parliament on the affairs of Europe had been postponed till the 18th.

Parliament had unanimously voted thanks to the civil and military officers, and the army in India, for the suppressing of the rebellion.

Lord CANNING gets an Earldom.

Parliament would be dissolved about the 21st.

Judge HALIBURTON had been knighted.

Commissioner READ had arrived in London from China.

The asked-for Russian loan had reached London. The papers throw cold water on it.

SPAIN.

The Spanish Congress had impeached Ex-Minister COLMETES, and he was a prisoner.

The American ship *Reindeer* had been lost on the coast of Manila. She was bound to San Francisco. Crew saved.

THE LATEST.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday evening, April 16.

The *Africa* took cut the cream of the London papers of to-day. Nothing important has since transpired.

THE VERY LATEST BY TELEGRAPH TO GALWAY.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, April 18—10 A. M.

The Royal Mail steamship *Niagara*, from Boston via Halifax, will be up at about noon.

There is no later commercial news than that forwarded on Saturday.

The political situation is unchanged, and the negotiations for the Congress were progressing very slowly.

Several political prisoners in Prussia have been liberated. There is, however, no general amnesty.

The French squadron has sailed for the Mediterranean.

The Paris Bourse closed firm on Saturday at 67f. 50c.

There is a rumor of a contemplated Prussian loan for military eventualities.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, April 16.

COTTON—The *Brokers' Circular* states the sales of the week at 43,000 bales, of which 3,000 were to speculators and 5,500 for export. Prices of the inferior qualities had declined ⅛d., while the middling descriptions were 1-16d. lower, and fair qualities unchanged, the market closing quiet. The depression was caused by the political disquiet. The authorized quotations were as follows:

Fair Orleans	6⅛d.	Middling Orleans	5 5-16d.
Fair Mobiles	7⅜d.	Middling Mobiles	7 1-16d.
Fair Uplands	7⅜d.	Middling Uplands	7d.

The stock was estimated at 407,000 bales, of which 241,000 were American.

STATE OF TRADE—The Manchester advices are favorable. The market was quiet but steady.

BREADSTUFFS—The Liverpool Breadstuffs market was generally firm. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. quote FLOUR quiet, and holders demanding an advance. Wheat tending upwards, and a slight advance obtained in some cases on former quotations. Corn quiet; Yellow 5s. 8d.@6s., White 7s. 3d.@7s. 6d.

PROVISIONS—The Liverpool Provision Market was generally firm. Beef was firm at the late advance (reported per *City of Washington*). Pork firmer at full prices. Bacon quiet. Lard dull at 58s. Tallow firm at 54s.@54s. 6d.

PRODUCE—Ashes were firm at 29s.@30s. 6d. for old and 30s. 6d.@31s. for New Pots, and 31s.@31. 6d. for Pearls, closing at the extreme rates. Sugar was dull and 3d.@6d. lower. Coffee was dull. Rice closed buoyant, with an advance of 3d.@6d. on Bengal. Resin heavy, common 4s. 6d. with forced sales at 4s. 3d.@4s. 4d. Spirits of Turpentine steady at 41s.@41s. 6d. Oils slow of sale, but prices unaltered.

LONDON MARKETS.

BARING BROTHERS quote WHEAT firm, and English 1s.@2s. higher on the week. IRON dull; Rails weak at £6 5s.; BARS, £6 2s. 6d. SUGAR steady. TEA firmer; Common Congou, 1s. 2d. COPPER firm. SPIRITS TURPENTINE firm at 43s.@44s.; Middletown firm. TIN advanced 3s.@4s.

AMERICAN SECURITIES—The market for American Securities was dull, but prices had undergone no change.

MONEY—The London Money Market was generally unchanged, with a good demand.

CONSOLS closed on Friday, the 15th, at 94⅞@95⅛ for money and account.

The Bullion in the Bank of England had decreased £354,000.

HAVRE MARKET.

New-Orleans *tres ordinaire* was quoted at 108f., and ditto *bas* at 102f. The sales of the week were 7,500 bales; stock, 137,000 bales.

THE LATEST MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday Evening.

The Cotton market has been very dull to-day; the sales were 5,000 bales, nearly all to the trade, the market closing with a declining tendency.

Flour is steady. Wheat firm, at full prices. Corn firm, with more inquiry.

The Provision market is steady.

LONDON, Saturday Evening.

The Produce market to day is generally firm and unchanged.

Consols closed steady at 95⅛ for money and account.

Sailing of the Circassian.

ST. JOHNS, Tuesday, April 26.

The *Circassian* sails, at 5 P. M., for New-York. She has 240 passengers for that port.

The Arizona Association and Gen. Henningsen.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In answer to a card signed "H." in your issue of to-day, allow me to correct the erroneous statements therein contained.

The members of the Arizona Association in New-York have fulfilled all their agreements, and have devoted their time and money for the best interests of the Association to this date. Gen. HENNINGSEN, on the contrary, has not fulfilled any of his promises or obligations. He has also made false statements to the Association on matters of the greatest importance.

With regard to the charge of a material change having been made in the Constitution, that is equally false, and if HENNINGSEN has withdrawn from the Association—as the extract from his letter represents—he has done it in a very curious and objectionable manner.

He has given the Executive Committee no notice of such withdrawal, nor has he returned any of the property of the Association which he took with him. The statement that the stock of the Association in his hands will be replaced by stock of a new Association must be untrue, unless Gen. H. proposes to appropriate that stock to his own uses, and dispose of it at his own discretion, without further consultation or reference to the Association. Of course if he is an honest man he will not entertain the idea of such a base proceeding. W.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS—A STEAM PROPELLER FOR THE HARBOR POLICE.—At a meeting of the Board of Supervisors on Monday, a communication was received from the Police Commissioners, urging the propriety of obtaining a small steam propeller for the use of the Harbor Police. It was stated that the steamer would cost about $680 per month; that 20 men would be a sufficient crew; that they would be more effective than the 48 men as now equipped; and that there would be a difference in favor of the use of the steamer, of about $1,200 per month. The communication was referred to the Committee on Criminal Courts and Police. After passing upon several bills of small amount the Board adjourned.

THE SANITARY CONVENTION.—The Board of Councilmen passed a resolution, Monday evening, appropriating $5,000 to defray the expenses of entertaining the members of the Sanitary Convention, about to assemble in this City.

TEHUANTEPEC.—Hope Chapel was filled in every part Monday evening to hear the lecture of J. MCLEOD MURPHY, C. E., upon the subject of the Mexican Isthmus, delivered before the Catholic Library Association.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—APRIL 26.

$10,000 U. S. 5s '74	104⅛	100 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	72
20,000 Illinois Int. '60	96	50 do	72⅛
4,000 Indiana State 5s	85⅜	400 do	72⅝
1,000 Tenn. 6s '90	93¾	300 do	72⅜
10,000 do	93½	900 do	72⅝
9,000 do	93⅛	150 do	72⅝
1,000 Virginia 6s	98⅜	150 do	72
4,000 do	98⅛	100 do	72⅛
5,000 Mo. State 6s	87	350 do	73
10,000 do	87⅛	700 Harlem R. R.	11⅜
10,000 do	87	100 do	11⅜
$500 Cal. St. 7s Bonds	86¾	100 do	11⅜
1,000 Brook. City W. L.	103	200 Gal. & Chi. R.	65
1,000 Erie R. R. 2d M. B.	81	100 do	65
1,000 E. R. R. 3d M. B.	70	100 do	64⅞
36,000 Erie R. R. Bds. '75	20	100 Cleve. & Tol. R.	24⅞
5,000 H. & R. R. Con. 6s	75	100 do	24⅞
16,000 Ill. Cen. R. R. Bds.	93¾	100 Harlem R. Pref.	34⅜
5,000 do	93	100 do	33⅝
5,000 L. E. & W. 2d M. Bs.	45	300 do	33⅜
76 Merchants' Bank	112¾	300 do	33⅝
7 American Ex. Bank	109	100 do	33⅜
100 Hud. River R. R.	31¾	100 Reading R. R.	50⅛
250 do	31⅝	100 do	50⅜
50 Far. La. & T. Co.	60	300 do	50⅝
28 Del. & Hud. C. Co.	86¾	400 do	50⅞
50 do	86	500 do	50
100 do	96	100 do	50⅛
10 Penn. Coal Co.	80¾	200 do	51
20 do	82½	100 Mich. Cen. R.	51¾
400 do	80	50 M. S. & N. In. R.	12¾
250 do	80	160 M. S. & N. In. G. S. Cp.	51¾
100 do	80	100 Ill. Cen. R.	64⅜
100 do	80¾	50 Clev. Col. & Cin. R.	97
210 Pacific M. S. Co.	88	100 Chi. & R. Isl. RR.	56⅞
100 do	88	100 do	56⅛
25 do	87	250 do	57
20 do	86¾	150 do	57⅛
50 do	87⅜	100 do	57⅛
50 do	82⅞	100 do	57⅜
935 Panama Railroad	122¾	150 do	57⅜
50 do	122¾	1150 do	57⅜
50 do	122¾	150 do	57⅜
100 do	122¾	250 do	57¾

SECOND BOARD.

$20,000 U. S. 5s '74	104⅜	10 Erie Railroad	9
2,000 Virginia 6s	98	50 do	8⅜
4,000 Ohio St. 6s, 86	106⅝	50 Har. R. R. Pref.	34⅜
2,000 Mo. State 6s	87⅜	550 do	38⅜
1,000 Tenn. 6s, '90	93⅜	25 do	38⅝
5,000 M. C. R. 8 ⅝ c. 1st M. S. F. C. B.	94⅜	200 do	38⅜
8 Continental Bank	104⅞	100 Mich. C. R. R.	51⅝
10 do	101⅞	50 M. S. & N. Ia. R.	12¾
31 Merchants' Bank	112¾	5 Panama Railroad	122¾
100 Hud. River R. R.	31⅜	100 do	122
220 Pacific M. S. Co.	88⅜	100 do	123
50 do	87⅞	50 Ill. Cent. R.	65
200 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	72¾	5 Gal. & Chi. R.	65
150 do	72⅞	200 Chi. & Rk. Isl. R.	57⅛
150 do	72⅝	200 do	57⅜
100 do	72⅞	100 do	57⅜
25 do	72⅝	200 do	57⅜
50 do	72⅜	100 do	57⅜
400 Reading R. R.	51	50 do	57⅜

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$4,000 N. Y. State 5⅓s	100⅜	35 Col. Mar. In. Co.	110⅜
2,000 F. R. & W. I. Co. 8s	40	20 N. W. Fire Ins. Co.	97⅜
1,320 at. Mi. I. S. of '58	94⅜	10 Am. Ex Co.	86⅜
20 Chatham Bank	99	10 Col. Fire Ins. Co.	102
25 Merch. Ex. Bank	99⅝		

TUESDAY, April 26—P. M.

The easy tone and quiet confidence in the Money Market are further strengthened to-day by the very considerable remittance of Gold from California. To the sum on the manifest of the mail steamer, $1,723,000, we have to add about $200,000 in drafts on the New-York Sub-Treasury, of which $143,000 were presented to-day. The Bank return of yesterday is regarded with much favor on the Street. The Foreign news by the *City of Washington* is variously construed. The disbelievers in ultimate war regard the latest indications, through the London and Paris Funds, as pointing to the successful intervention of England and Prussia in favor of a Peace Congress. On this point the *Africa*, due to-morrow or next day, will afford the Ministerial explanations in the British Parliament, which were to be made on Friday, 15th inst. The majority of the Street speculators talk of an inevitable collision between France and Austria. Both parties have reason to suppose that, if war should come, the staples of Grain and Provisions, upon which our Western Railways have a material dependence, will be favorably influenced. The Exchange market to-day is unsettled by the advanced pretensions of some of the leading Bankers, noticed yesterday. The business for the *Europa*, Cunarder, sailing to-morrow, is consequently moderate, and at the range of 109⅝@110⅜ ₱ cent. on London. Some Southern bank bills sold at the inside figure. Francs are £5 12½@£5 11½ ₱ cent. The Bullion demand for this opportunity is thus far only $325,000; though something more may be added to-morrow. The Customs paid into the Sub-Treasury to-day are $56,000. The disbursements exceed all receipts by $106,000. The balance this afternoon is $6,705,356. There is not much movement in Money, and the rates continue moderate, 4@5 ₱ cent. on temporary loan, and 5@7 ₱ cent. for discounts, as in date.

The Stock Exchange is recovering from its violent *Bearish* turn of last week. The favorable signs of yesterday afternoon were somewhat at fault on State Stocks and New-York Central at the early Board, but later in the day, prices improved again, and strengthened by the steady *Bull* demand for Rock Island shares, which from 57@57½ yesterday rose to 59½ ₱ cent., the general market left off firm; New-York Central, 72⅜; Hudson, 32; Galena, 65½; Panama, 123; Pacific Mail, 88½; Michigan Central, 51⅜, and Reading, 51½ ₱ cent. Tennessees, Virginias, and Missouris were sold down in the morning ¼@½ ₱ cent. In the afternoon, Missouris recovered to 87⅜ ₱ cent. Bank shares keep firm, and there was a liberal speculative demand for Pennsylvania Coal shares, cash and seller's option, on the assurance of at least the regular 3½ ₱ cent. half-yearly dividend 1st August. The accounts of the business of the Panama Company through the present month, both from the California and Central American trade, are especially flattering.

The Philadelphia Banks gain $285,000 on their Specie line this week, owing probably to the considerable receipts from the Southwest by express.

The State of Michigan has just sold $100,000 new 6 per Cents. for the St. Mary's Canal at 103. 11 ₱ cent. The State of Kentucky advertises to pay off $150,000 originally issued to the Dayton and Ohio Railroad Company, and also $70,000 of Bonds of 1846; the money being provided at the Bank of America in this City.

The following is a comparative statement of the Exports (exclusive of Specie) from New-York to Foreign Ports for the week and since Jan. 1.:

	1857.	1858.	1859.
Total for the week	$884,523	$1,326,093	$1,184,160
Previously reported	21,389,409	17,655,304	17,764,112
Since Jan. 1	$22,213,932	$18,911,397	$18,948,872

True Policy of the New-York Road.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the money article of the *Evening Post*, of the 25th inst., it is stated under the the caption of "Important Rumor," "that the policy of the New-York Central has been adopted, not with a view to injure at present the Southern lines, but has for its object the total prostration of the New-York and Erie Railroad." This important rumor has no foundation in fact. The policy of the New-York Central was founded, so far as the disruption of the St. Nicholas compact is concerned, not for the purpose of prostrating any line, but for the purpose of restoring to its own and the Erie line, and all lines connecting with them, the business which the discriminations against the New York lines and the bounties in favor of the Southern lines had taken from them.

The Central Road, in disrupting a compact, *which it never ought to have entered upon*—and the fruits of which were a gradual but steady loss of its business—is at last taking steps in the path of sound economical principles, and the results, eventually, will be as satisfactory to its stockholders, and as beneficial to the interests of the City and State of New-York, as the results of the St. Nicholas compact were the reverse.

Under that compact, merchandise that could be landed from foreign or domestic ports, at either Baltimore or Philadelphia, as cheaply, or nearly as cheaply as at New-York, were enabled to be carried to points at the West from the Southern cities, at a price so much less than authorized from New-York, that the Northern lines lost the business, and the merchants and dealers of New-York the commissions and profits which would have inured to them, had the goods passed through our City. The experience of our coffee and sugar merchants would be instructive on this point.

To restore this business to New-York and to have the benefits of its transportation is the policy and the true and legitimate policy of the New-York Central; and in so doing the Erie would have an opportunity of availing herself of a share of this business as well as the New-York Central. This certainly does not look like an attempt to prostrate the Erie Railroad.

The New-York Central claims that it possesses the ability, with the aid of the River navigation and the Hudson River Railroad, from its uniform low grades, to compete profitably and successfully with the Southern lines in the transportation of goods from New-York to Western points. If it have that ability there is no reason why it should not exercise it, and if it have it not, the sooner the fact is known the better. The writer believes that it will demonstrate its ability.

The managers of the Erie Railroad are believers in the St. Nicholas compact, are excessively annoyed at its destruction, and from that feeling of annoyance are determined to throw their weight in the scale against the New-York Central, reoreserting in its present policy the interests of the City and State of New-York, and in favor of the Southern lines representing the interests of the cities of Baltimore and Philadelphia. As a proof of this the writer is informed that the rates of freight and passengers to and from local points common to both New-York roads, were reduced by the New-York and Erie Railroad Managers *at the expense of their own road*, for the sole purpose of injuring the New-York Central, and by this means attempt to force her back into the St. Nicholas compact.

The course of the Erie, so far from deserving sympathy in its efforts to aid the Southern roads at the sacrifice of its receipts where no such secrifice is necessary, but merely for the gratification of its spiteful jealousy of its more prosperous neighbor, deserves the strongest reprobation.

The writer understands that the New-York Central are ready and willing to make any fair arrangement as to rates to local points common to their Road and the Erie, and that the Central in reducing rates to such points have in all cases *followed the reductions first made by the Erie.*

Under this state of facts it would seem that the policy of the Erie is to prostrate the Central rather than the reverse, as stated in the "important rumor."

If this present policy of the Erie be continued it would be interesting to know how long she will be able to pay interest on any portion of her mortgage debt. HOWARD.

Markets by Telegraph.

MOBILE, Tuesday, April 26.

COTTON—Sales to-day, 800 bales, at 12c.@12¼c. for Middling; sales of last three days, 1,400 bales; receipts of same time, 3,900 bales. FREIGHTS on Cotton to Liverpool, ⅝d.

MOBILE, Monday, April 25.

COTTON market unsettled; sales, to-day, 500 bales; middling 12c. Nothing has been done since the receipt of the news by the *City of Washington.*

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, April 25.

There is an improved demand for COTTON. Sales to-day 5,500 bales; Middling, 12¼c.

Avoid Imposition.

A mixture, in bottles, bearing a title somewhat similar to CHARLES' LONDON CORDIAL GIN, has been deposited, for sale on commission, with most druggists, grocers, &c., who, to gain an exorbitant profit, in many instances urge it on customers.

Purchasers of London Cordial Gin will do well to see that it is CHARLES', the only genuine London Gin. Dépôt No. 40 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated
NOISELESS FAMILY SEWING MACHINE,
New styles. Prices from $50 to $125.
495 Broadway, New-York.
162 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

"We have one of Grover & Baker's in our own family and we must say, in justice to the manufacturers, that it is as good as it was represented to be."—*New-York Ledger, April 2.*

Singer's Sewing Machines.
PRICE FROM $50 TO $125.
For Families, Tailors, and all manufacturing purposes, these machines are unequaled. They are more durable, capable of doing a greater variety of work, and of earning more money than any machines in the market.
The new Family Machines, at $50 and $75 are attracting universal attention.

Burnett's
Cocoaine.
THE GENUINE
FOR SALE BY
FRANCIS E. SMITH,
NO. 787 BROADWAY.

The Spring Style of Hats for Gentlemen's Wear.—Price $3 50, and warranted superior to any offered in Broadway for $4. Call and judge for yourselves. N. ESPENSCHEID,
Manufacturer of Gents' Hats, No. 118 Nassau-st.

To the Ladies Only.—The Victoria Bandage (or periodical protector) is now ready at the well-known Truss Office of MARSH & CO., 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, where a lady is in constant attendance at their private salesroom; and at HEGEMAN & CO.'S, MILHAU'S, &c.

Take Healthful Physical Exercise,
At WOOD'S Gymnasium,
No. 6 East 28th-st.

Throw Physic to the Dogs!!
Said the Bard of Avon. Never was advice more wisely given—never more needed. Thousands, because they have a coated tongue, bad taste, poor appetite, constipated bowels, low spirits confused head and headache, or are bilious, will take physic. Yet no man was ever cured of Lyspepsia by taking physic. Relieved for the time probably they may have been. Cured they never were and never will be. Aperients and pills only add to the general irritation, and physic calls for more physic. But
HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC DYSPEPSIA PILLS
cure all such ills, and cure them mildly, safely, promptly and permanently.
Try them and see if we have not advised you wisely. Price, 25 cents per box; six boxes for $1.
N. B.—A full set of HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFICS, with book of directions and 20 Remedies in large three-drachm vials and morocco case, $5; do. in plain case, $4; family case of 15 boxes and book, $2.
The remedies by the single box or full case sent to any address by mail or express, free of charge, on receipt of price. Address F. HUMPHREYS & CO.,
No. 562 Broadway, New-York.

Stearns & Marvin's
WILDER PATENT
SALAMANDER SAFES.
These Safes are free from dampness. They have been in use for 17 years—have been tested in 253 accidental fires, and have NEVER failed.
STEARNS & MARVIN, } No. 40 Murray st., N. Y.
} No. 57 Gravier-st., N. O.

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe.
THE
GREAT FIRE-PROOF SAFE OF THE WORLD,
WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS.
B. G. WILDER & CO.,
No. 121 BROADWAY,
Corner of Dey-st., New-York.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Chandeliers and Gas Fixtures.
Our magnificent assortment of NEW STYLES OF CHANDELIERS AND GAS FIXTURES will be sold during the Spring season, AT A SMALL ADVANCE ON COST.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
CORNER OF BROADWAY AND BROOME-ST.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*New-York Tribune.*
Office, No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

French Clocks.
BRONZES, MECHANICAL LAMPS, &c.
SOLD AT REDUCED PRICES,
On account of removing to No. 623 Broadway.
H. DARDONVILLE, No. 445 Broadway.

Rupture Cured—By MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss. Also, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, supporters and shoulder-braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York. Ladies' private rooms and female attendant.

To Housekeepers!!!—To prevent your house from being entered by burglars, use the Patent Rotary Lock, which is universally admitted to be the most convenient as well as secure lock ever invented.
VALENTINE & BUTLER,
No. 337 Broadway.

Spring Clothing
IN EVERY VARIETY,
READY-MADE OR TO ORDER,
DRUMGOLD & PROCH,
No. 214 Broadway.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 cents a Box, Black or Brown, warranted; Dépôt No. 1 Barclay-st. Also sold at No. 399 Broadway and all druggists. Infallible Onguent for the growth and beauty of the hair. Floralia for the same.

Gentlemen Having any Quantity of Left-off Clothing, and willing to dispose of them, will meet with a cash purchaser by calling at the store, or addressing THOS. D. CONROY, No. 44 Centre st.

What Occupation Shall I Follow to Insure Health, Respectability and Success? A great question for a young man, but one which Phrenology will solve. Apply to FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

Weed's New Style $50 Family Sewing Machine.—The particular attention of Skirt Manufacturers is called to this improvement.
WHITNEY & LYON, No. 477 Broadway.

Paris Soft Hats.—A choice supply received by late steamers, made expressly to order for our retail sales. LEARY & CO.,
Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House Broadway.

Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

French Gas Fixtures.
Reduction in prices. The subscriber, previous to removing to No. 623 Broadway, offers his stock at a liberal discount. H. DARDONVILLE, NO. 445 Broadway.

Millions of Bottles of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup are now used every year in the United States, for Children Teething, with never-failing success. Relief is IMMEDIATE and CERTAIN. Price 25 cents.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees X C L any in the world. A fine assortment of Ladies' fronts, braids, half wigs, &c., always on hand. For sale, and the dye privately applied at No. 6 Astor House.

Hatters' Plush and Trimmings,
Of every variety and EXCLUSIVE STYES, imported and for sale low, for CASH OR APPROVED PAPER, by
ROBERTS & CATHELL, No. 113 Broadway.

MARRIED.

ROSS—HURBY.—In this City, on Tuesday, April 26, at the Madison-square Presbyterian Church, Mr. W. H. ROSS to SARAH, second daughter of Mr. WILLIAM HURBY, both of this City.

LYNCH—MONTGOMERY.—In this City, on Tuesday, April 26, at the Church of the Incarnation, by the Rev. HENRY E. Montgomery, EUGENE T. LYNCH to MARY C., daughter of John C. Montgomery, Esq., all of this City.

KENNEDY—VAN RENSSELAER.—In this City, on Tuesday, April 26, by the Rev. Dr. Taylor, JAMES LENOX KENNEDY to CORNELIA, daughter of Henry Van Rensselaer.

DIED.

BOGERT.—In this City, on Tuesday, April 26, after a very brief illness, ANGIE, wife of John W. Bogert, in the 21st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, together with those of her father, Lemuel S. Richardson, Esq., and her father-in-law, Peter J. Bogert, Esq., are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of the latter, No. 453 Madison-st., on Thursday afternoon, 28th inst., at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

PENTZ.—In this City, on Tuesday, April 26, Mr. JOHN PENTZ in the 63d year of his age.

His friends and relatives, and those of his brother Frederick, and of his late brother, Wm. A. F. Pentz, are invited to attend his funeral, at Zion Church, corner of Madison av. and 38th st., on Wednesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Trinity Cemetery for interment.

HULL.—In this City, on Monday evening, April 25, at his residence, A. GERALD HULL, M. D., in the 49th year of his age.

The funeral will take place at Calvary Church, 4th-av., on Thursday, the 28th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M. The members of the medical profession and his friends generally, are respectfully invited to attend.

SAYRE.—In this City, on Monday, April 25, after a long and lingering illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude and resignation, CARRIE GILMAN youngest daughter of Nathan and Sarah Sayre, aged 23 years, 8 months and 1 day.

Her friends and acquaintances and those of the family, and of her brother Zenai H. Sayre, and her brothers-in-law, R. B. Hutchings and Geo. D. Crary, are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 74 4th-st., on Wednesday, the 27th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood.

PHELPS.—In this City, on Sunday, April 24, OLIVIA PHELPS, widow of the late Anson G. Phelps, Sr., in the 76th year of her age.

The funeral services will take place at the Mercer-st. Presbyterian Church, on Wednesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

TREDWELL.—In this City, on Saturday, April 23, BENJAMIN M. TREDWELL, aged 64 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from St. Paul's Church, this day, (Wednesday,) at 9½ o'clock A. M.

PUTNAM.—In this City, on Monday, April 25, GERTRUDE, daughter of the late Stephen Putnam, aged 18 years, 6 months and 23 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 145 West 17th st., this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

QUACKINBUSH.—In this City, on Tuesday, April 18, WILLIE EVERETT, son of David and Teresa Quackinbush, and grandson of Benjamin Quackinbush, Esq., aged 15 months.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 90 Barrow st.

DENNISON.—On Tuesday, April 26, Miss JANE H. DENNISON, aged 82 years.

Her remains will be taken to Tarrytown.

MACKEY.—On Monday evening, April 25, of bilious remittent fever, Mr. HENRY C. MACKEY, aged 60 years, 6 months and 21 days.

His remains will be taken to Milton, Ulster Co., N. Y., for interment.

MASTERSON.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, April 26, at the Mansion House, Mr. THOMAS MASTERSON, late of the firm of Taaffe, McGahill & Co., San Francisco, aged 39 years.

His friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday morning, at 11 o'clock, from St. Peter's Church, Barclay-st., where a Requiem Mass will be celebrated for his repose.

JONES.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, April 26, after a lingering illness which she bore with Christian fortitude, Mrs. HANNAH JONES, relict of the late Richard Jones, in the 67th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends also those of her sons, John and Owen Jones, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, 28th inst., at 2 o'clock, from her late residence No. 121 Prospect-st., Brooklyn.

COCHRAN.—At Sing Sing on Monday evening, April 25, suddenly, JAMES B. COCHRAN, of this City, aged 59 years.

His friends, and those of his brothers, Charles P., Samuel and Thomas Cochran, are invited to attend his funeral, from the Presbyterian Church, Dr. Lord's, corner of Clinton and Fulton sts., Brooklyn, on Thursday afternoon, at 3 o'clock precisely.

CHILVERS.—In Jersey City, on Tuesday, April 26, EDWARD A. CHILVERS, youngest son of John and Phœbe Chilvers.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Wednesday,) at 3 o'clock P. M., at No. 225 Jersey-st., Jersey City.

DOWS.—At San Francisco, Cal., on Sunday, April 3, JOHN DOWS, formerly of this City, son of Luke Dows, Esq., of Charlton, Saratoga Co., N. Y.

GRAY.—On Saturday, April 23, at his residence in Forestville, N. Y., the Hon. JOHN GRAY, aged 90 years, father of John F. Gray, M. D., of this City.

BOWERY CLOTHING EMPORIUM.
ESTABLISHED 1837.
W. L. CONKLIN & CO.,
NO. 8 BOWERY.
Wish to call the attention of the public to their assortment of MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING!
SPRING OVERCOATS! BUSINESS SUITS!
A large assortment of SPRING OVERCOATS AT VERY LOW PRICES, Ranging from $5 upward.
Fancy Cassimere Pants and Vests in proportion.
GOODS MADE TO ORDER in the MOST FASHIONABLE STYLE, at short notice, and upon economical terms. DON'T FORGET—No. 8 BOWERY.

THE INDEPENDENT,
HENRY WARD BEECHER'S
"STAR PAPER,"
For this week is a
DESCRIPTION OF THE CITY OF CHICAGO.
THE INDEPENDENT is published every Thursday morning from its new rooms at No. 5 Beekman-st., over the Park Bank.
TERMS: Two Dollars a year, by mail; Two Dollars and a half delivered to subscribers in New-York or Brooklyn. Also,
FOR SALE BY ALL NEWS AGENTS.

CARPETING.
NEW AND CHOICE PATTERNS FOR SPRING SALES
SMITH & LOUNSBERRY,
No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st.,
Are now opening their entire Spring importations at the following low rates:
Velvet and Medallions, best English..10s. to 15s. per yard
Tapestry and Brussels, best English..4s. to 11s. per yard
Three-ply and Ingrain, new styles....4s. to 8s. per yard
Floor Oil Cloths, &c., &c., at equally low rates.

PETER K. DEYO,
ADVERTISING AGENT,
OFFICE NO. 19 NASSAU BANK BUILDING.
Reference—Messrs. RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO.
All desirous of advertising through his (Mr. Deyo's) agency, can do so with the *fullest confidence in all his representations.*—*N. Y. Express, March 4, 1859.*

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D. J. SADLIER & CO., Publishers.
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NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE
Contains the
TRIAL OF
JUDGE VANDERSMITH.
Also, Portraits of
WILLIAM RHEINMAN,
The paramour of
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And of
JOHN GLASS,
Convicted of murder.
FULL REPORT
Of the trial of
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For sale everywhere.

THE MUSICAL GUEST.
THE MUSICAL GUEST.
NO. 5 IS OUT TO-DAY.
NO 5 IS OUT TO-DAY.
No 5 of the MUSICAL GUEST contains the following beautiful music: "Some One to Love," new songs by S. Linley, a new Irish ballad

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE TWO ELEGANT NEW BROWN stone houses Nos. 122 and 124 Madison-avenue, being each nearly 20 feet front by 80 feet deep; five stories high, built in the very best manner, and replete with every convenience, and will be finished ready for occupancy by the 1st day of March next. Terms very accommodating to a responsible party. For further particulars apply on the premises, No. 17 East 32d-st., or to H. MASON, No. 23 Water-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE MODERN TWO-story and attic brick house and lot No. 132 4th st., corner Christopher-st., with stable on the rear; house 36 feet 4 inches by about 60 feet, subs antially built, has most modern conveniences, and is in good repair, having been occupied by the owner. The stable has accommodations for two horses and carriages, and the property is an unusually eligible residence for a physician. Gas-fixtures and oil-cloth if desired. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A LARGE FIRST-class four-story high stoop brown-stone house, 27 feet by 70, lot 106 feet deep, beautifully situated on Stuyvesant Park, and near St. George's church. The house is entirely new, and immediate possession can be given. Will be sold on reasonable and easy terms, or rented at a moderate price to a responsible tenant. For further particulars apply to RAYNOR & BLACKWELL, No. 1,129 Broadway.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A HOUSE IN BROOKLYN.—The two story and attic house and two lots on Quincy-st., four doors east of Classon-av.; a desirable location and only a short distance from the Fulton-av. cars; the house contains 12 rooms, and is in complete order, marble mantels, gas, &c.; the furniture in the house may be sold for sale. Apply to Mrs. SMITH on the premises, or to O. B. TWEEDY & CO., No. 12 Vesey-st., New-York.

WHARF AND UPLAND PROPERTY FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.—Twelve lots of land, at the foot of 58th-st. on the East River, each 25 feet front on 58th-st. by 100 feet deep, together with the bulkhead and water-right attached thereto, will be leased for a term of years from the first of May ensuing, or will be sold on very favorable terms. For particulars apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE BY EXECUTORS—THREE NEW brown-stone front 3-story and basement houses, Nos. 15, 19 and 21 2d-place, Brooklyn, with the Nassau water, gas, furnace, and all the modern improvements. These house are in a very desirable location, and will be sold low and on easy terms. Titles perfect.
E. E. KELLOGG, Executor, 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—WITH OR WITHOUT FURNITURE, the 4-story brown-stone English-basement house No. 33 West 32d-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., newly painted and papered throughout, and in perfect order, with all the modern improvements. For cards of admission and terms, apply to BURRILL, DAVISON & BURRILL, No. 49 Wall-st., or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

AT A DECIDED BARGAIN, AS THE owner intends going into the country. For sale, the first-class four-story English basement, stone house, No. 203 West 34th-st., beautifully situated, opposite the Blind Institution, a gem in finish and convenience; has extra stairs. Very little cash and very low. No bill on house. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—IN BROOKLYN—A furnished house, stable and six lots of ground, corner of Bedford and Gates avs. House conveniently arranged; gas, water, bath-room, &c.; fine vegetable and fruit garden attached; will be sold at a bargain or rented low to a good tenant. Apply to
S. H. CROOK, No. 100 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—NO. 218 WEST THIRTY-FIRST-ST., near 9th-av., an elegant stone-front house, built in best manner, 18.9 by 53 feet, pleasantly situated, and with every convenience. Cheap and on favorable terms if sold before 1st May. Apply to J. R. EDWARDS, on the premises, or at No. 191 West 23d-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET—Brown-stone English basement, situation perfect. No. 43 East 23d-st., near Madison-square, furnished in unique style, and replete with works of art. Apply to NEILL, BROS. & CO., No. 80 Exchange-place, or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 1 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—FORTY ACRES of land within five minutes' walk of the railroad station at Jamaica, L. I. The land is of a rich light sand and loam soil, and is surrounded by first-class residences. Terms easy. Apply to C. B. DYE, No. 229 Broadway, Room No. 18.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A NEW FRAME HOUSE and lot, 25x100, in a very much frequented bathing place on Long Island. This is a rare chance for a baker, shoemaker or grocery store. Please address P. Box 2,187, for particulars, address H. N., Box No. 179 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY HOUSE AND lot No. 36 Lamartine-place, 28th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.; the house is finished in the third story, bath, gas, water-closets, speaking-tubes, &c. Apply on the premises, from 2 to 5 o'clock.

FOR SALE—A LOT ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A very valuable house-lot on Columbia-st., east side, near Pierrepont-st., two minutes' walk from Wall-st. Ferry, at a very reasonable price. Apply to A. WESSON, No. 8 Park-place, New-York.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—ON FIFTIETH-ST., north side, between 2d and 3d avs., two 3 story brick dwelling-houses, newly finished, modern improvements; lot 17 by 100 feet, houses 17 by 44. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 121 Nassau-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

FOR SALE—LEXINGTON AVENUE—THE HOUSE and Lot No. 47 Lexington-av., with or without the furniture. Possession at once. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st., Metropolitan Bank.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY and attic house, No. 306 East Broadway, (fronting the Square,) with all the modern improvements; full and complete. Apply to D. FIELD, No. 131 Broome-st.

FOR SALE—A VACANT LOT ON THE SOUTH side of 20th-st., near 9th-av., 20x90 feet. Also, one on 8th-av., near 20th-st. Terms made to suit purchaser. Inquire of J. N. WELLS, No. 167 9th-av.

FOR SALE—AT NOS. 336 AND 338 FRONT-ST., New-York, a general stock of machinists' and boiler-makers' tools and patterns, in lots to suit purchasers. For particulars inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW FIRST-CLASS, HIGH-stoop, four-story brown-stone houses, well located on 2d-av., corner of 18th-st.; price $9,500; all the modern improvements. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND LOTS. ARCHITECtural designs for country houses completed 25 each, at the architectural office, No. 953 Broadway, near Madison-square. No charge for plans not approved of.

ROOFING AND REPAIRING.—OLD SHINgle roofs re-covered with Wiegand's celebrated Patent Kettle and Vulcanized Roofing material, which is durable for this climate, as fire or lightning proof, and at much less expense. Old tin, iron, and all other roofing repaired, coated, and warranted water tight; expense small. Apply verbally or by letter from any part of the country, at Room No. 4 Market Bank, No. 234 Pearl-st., corner of Beekman, also No. 177 Prince-st., New-York.
GEORGE WIEGAND.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A large three-story house, 36 by 40, containing 24 rooms, are hard finished, with 2 acres land, with fruit trees; an excellent well of water in area; brick cistern in rear; the water from each is brought into the house by force pumps; situated in the village of Bloomingview, Staten Island, two miles from Roesville, where steamboats ply daily, at from 10 to 15 cents; each 1½ hour sail from the City, and within one quarter of a mile of the Staten Island Railroad Depôt; three quarters of a mile from Princes' Bay. A most delightful place for bathing and fishing. For further particulars, apply to SAMUEL EDDY, No. 51 Liberty-st., New-York.

TO LET AT NEW-ROCHELLE—NEAR THE Neptune House, a beautiful country seat furnished, immediately upon the river; five acres in flower and kitchen garden, with choice fruit; gardener kept; fruit and vegetables supplied; good bathing, fishing and boating; 15 minutes to the cars, three to the steamboat. Trains from 27th-st, at 7 and 9 A. M., and 12:45 P. M. Inquire of JOHN BOLTON, on the place.

FOR SALE AT KINGSBRIDGE—TWO ACRES of land, with two houses and barn. The premises command a fine view of Harlem river and High Bridge. The best of fishing and oysters at a short distance; and about 1 mile from Tubby Hook and Fordham depôt. Apply to WM. CHEEVERS, on the premises, or to A. B. TAPPEN, No. 271 Broadway, Room No. 11. A large part of the price can remain on mortgage.

STATEN ISLAND.—TO LET, WITH IMMEDIATE possession, the cottage known as the Shore House, adjoining the Clifton House and fronting the bay, one of the most salubrious spots on the Island for a Summer residence; suitable for a hotel, boarding-house or for two families. Apply to D. D. PHILLIPS & CO., No. 60 Broadway, corner of Exchange-place.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—A FIRST-CLASS residence; the house is in complete order, has gas, range, heater, &c., and from every part there is an unsurpassed view of the Hudson River; the grounds—100x218—are stocked with a carefully selected variety of fruits, strawberries, &c. Apply to W. H. BEERS, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE—Location, 1½ miles south of Yonkers, 1 mile from Riverdale station, 12 miles from Madison-square. The house is large and new, with plenty of shade trees, carriage-house, fine well of water and sizable garden. Access by back from Yonkers. Inquire of J. ODELL, near the premises, or No. 7 Madison-av.

FOR SALE—A NEAT COTTAGE OF SEVEN rooms, at Nyack, N. Y., with a large garden and fruit yard, well stocked with choice varieties; ten minutes' walk from landing. [illegible] OLIVER, No. [illegible]

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A COUNTRY seat on the sea shore, at Rye, for sale on favorable terms; one of the most desirable Summer residences in this favorite town, situated on the Sound; land extending to the shore, which is distant only 300 feet from the dwelling; the dwelling stands on an eminence 75 feet above the water, and commands an uninterrupted view of the Sound for 20 miles. Being an elevated situation, on a clean rocky shore, it is one of the most healthy places in the State, and is never subject to mosquitoes or fever and ague; one hour's ride from the City by New-Haven Railroad, and five minutes' ride from the Rye depôt; ground completely graded, and many fruit and ornamental trees planted; walls and fences all new; house new and handsomely finished, with a large new stable, bath-house, &c.; situation for boating, fishing and bathing unsurpassed. The place was laid out, and the buildings erected for the present owner, who now offers the property for sale only in consequence of change of business, requiring him to be absent several years from the country. Address Box No. 4,616 Post-Office, New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE.—FOR SALE, AT Fordham, Westchester County, the residence lately occupied by Dr. Walsh, and built by him for his own occupancy. The house is about 42x36, built by days' work in the most substantial manner, filled in with brick, and has marble mantels throughout. The carriage-house and out-buildings are ample and complete, and the whole place in perfect order. The grounds contain between 4 and 5 acres, and are highly improved with a great variety of fruit and ornamental trees. The house commands an extensive view on all sides, from East River to the Palisades. It is but half a mile from Fordham Station on Harlem Railroad, and but 12 miles from the City. It will be sold for $13,000, and a portion of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to A. R. WALSH, No. 211 Pearl-st.; or to Dr. CHAS. McMILLAN, on the premises.

FOR SALE—DWELLING-HOUSE, IN PLYMOUTH, Conn., within one half mile of the Naugatuc Railroad station. The house is situated near the Congregational and Episcopal Churches, on a lot of about two acres. It is a two-story frame building, with four large rooms on the first floor, aside from the hall, kitchen, &c.; three large rooms on the second floor, and four of a smaller size. There is an adjoining building, 22x28 feet, one story high, an ice-house, barn, and one stable, (two stories,) 30x40 feet. There is also on the same lot a two-story brick store, which may be sold with the house, or separately; also, a few rods from the premises, a lot containing six or seven acres of mowing and pasture land, and an orchard on the same. For further particulars, inquire of RICHARDS HAIGHT & CO., Nos. 30 and 32 Barclay-st.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE WITH about one acre of land, pleasantly situated near Fordham, at ½ of a mile's distance from the Harlem Railroad Depôt. The dwelling house, an elegant structure, 5 years old, is in the Italian style, with a Campanile or Italian tower. It contains 13 rooms, besides kitchen and cellarage, water closet and bathroom with hot and cold water, dumb waiter and speaking tubes. The grounds, divided in pleasure and vegetable gardens, are stocked with full grown, bearing fruit trees, and barn, stables, chicken-yard &c., are conveniently arranged. Price moderate. Apply to A. M. CORN, No. 86 William-st.

TO LET AT RIVERDALE—A FURNISHED house; 40 minutes' ride from 31st-st. by Hudson River Railroad, and 5 minutes' walk from depôt to premises; 16 trains daily; house two stories, recently painted, in perfect order, and handsomely furnished; grounds in fine condition, having been highly manured last fall, variety of forest trees, shrubbery, flowering vines, and fancy flower garden; also, superior vegetable garden, planted; strawberries, raspberries, &c.; uninterrupted view of the Hudson, north and south, for 40 miles; perfectly healthy and no mosquitoes. Apply to
WILLIAM S. DUKE, No. 24 Nassau-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE IN Greenwich, Conn., about 30 miles from this City. The house is commodious and pleasantly situated, and commands an extensive view of Long Island Sound, and is from one half to three-fourths of a mile from the station on the New Haven Railway, and at a convenient distance from the Churches and the Academy. On the place, which embraces more than two acres of land, there are a good barn, garden and orchard.
Inquire of ARCHER GARDS, President of the Pacific Mutual Insurance Company, No. 111 Broadway; or of JOHN N. LEWIS, Jr., No. 110 Broadway, over the Metropolitan Bank, and at Greenwich, after 6 o'clock P.M.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—BEAUTIful VILLA SITES AT CATSKILL.—A piece of land in the village of Catskill, extending from the main road to the Hudson River, and containing about 40 acres. It can be so divided as to make two or three building sites of surpassing beauty. For extent of view and variety of scenery it can hardly be surpassed. Part of the land is in forest trees. There is a large variety of choice fruit, and the soil is of excellent quality. Upon the premises is a good farm house and two building. For further particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT ELIZABETHPORT, N. J.—The residence corner Broadway and the Park; the house is new and in the best of order, the grounds are tastefully laid out and supplied with a great variety of shrubbery, shade, ornamental and fruit trees; is within five minutes walk of the steamboat landing, from which first class steamers run in one hour to New-York. Terms moderate; possession given immediately. Inquire on the premises or of E. K. SMITH, Clerk of steamer *Red Jacket*, Pier No. 2 North River.

$3,500.—COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—With three acres of land; or to rent for $250 per year, opposite the residence of the Spanish Consul, in East Chester, Westchester County, half mile from the New-Haven Railroad Depôt, Mount Vernon. Modern house, two stories, basement and attic, and carriage-house, all in the best condition. Fruit, flowers, and ornamental trees; well shaded; near the Episcopal and Methodist Churches, and good schools. Salt-water bathing on the premises. Apply to FRANCIS E. SMITH, No. 127 Broadway.

FOR SALE AT PEEKSKILL—A BEAUTIFUL residence with 3 acres of ground, part of which is covered with a splendid grove of native forest trees; house two-story frame, filled in with brick, well built and in perfect order, size 34x36; contains 14 rooms, is handsomely situated, and commands an extensive view of the river and adjoining country; fine garden, and an abundance of fruits of different varieties. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey Court.

TO LET—AN ELEGANT COTTAGE AT PORT Richmond, nearly new; trees planted, garden made, and seeds planting; has 9 rooms, with piazza in front; 5 minutes' walk from landing; rent, $300.
Apply to E. V. HAUGHWOUT,
corner of Broadway and Broome-st.,
or to S. N. HAUGHWOUT,
Port Richmond, Staten Island.
Also, ROOM WITH STEAM POWER to let or to let. 131 Mercer-st.

VALUABLE PROPERTY AT YONKERS—To lease, for sale, or exchange for City property. The large new four-story brick building, built for manufacturing purposes—a double horizontal steam engine of 60-horse power each, and locomoters, boilers put in the building this Spring; 100 feet of dock in front of building, and near the Hudson River Railroad depôt and steamboat landing. Apply to H. F. DEVOE, No. 320 West-st., New-York.

FOR SALE, TO LET, OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A handsome Gothic cottage house, marble mantels and grates, in complete order. On the premises are an ice-house, chicken-house, boat-house, carriage-house and stable, 50 young grafted fruit trees, grape vine and arbor berries, &c.; 2½ acres of rich, mellow land, near Kingsbridge, the intended steamboat stopping place enterprise, on Harlem River. Terms moderate. Apply to PETER COUTANT, No. 469 9d-av.

TO LET—IN YONKERS—A FIRST-CLASS NEW brick house, with about an acre of ground, situated on Broadway, in the upper part of the village, commanding an extensive view of the Hudson River. Has shade and fruit trees, and stable on rear. Water in the house. Will be let on favorable terms to a good tenant, for one or more years. Apply to ABRAHAM BARTHOLF, No. 33 Gold-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT AT YONKERS; 10 acres on Hudson River, commanding a magnificent view; on the premises is a new and elegant mansion, built in the best manner, having gas, hot and cold water throughout, two hot air furnaces, &c. The above will be sold at a bargain. Apply to C. H. BUCKMASTER, No 112 Front-st., where further information may be obtained.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—AT White Plains, Westchester County, N. Y.; house three stories, with wings; of brick; in part furnished, beautifully located, within sight and a few minutes' walk of depôt; distant from 26th st. one hour; about 5 acres of land, barn and out-buildings. Rent six months, $400, or can be had to 1st April next. Apply on the premises, or to R. W. HARRIS, Astoria, L. I.

TO RENT FOR THE SUMMER, FURnished, at Spuyten Duyvil, one hour from Chambers-st., by Hudson River Railroad, a cottage containing eight rooms, bath, water-closet, range, hot and cold water, &c. Stable, 3½ acres land, high and healthy, overlooking the Hudson. Plank walk from depot to house. Rent, $80 for four months or five months. Possession May 1. Apply to RICHARDSON, BOYNTON & CO., No. 260 Canal-st.

FOR SALE—A DELIGHTFUL BUILDING SITE situated on the Passaic River, opposite Belleville, N. J., adjoining the property of Peter G. Stuyvesant, deceased; containing 15 acres, with a large front to the water's edge, with abundance of shade trees &c. Inquire of JOHN J. RICEMAN, No. 127 Thompson-st., New-York, or FREDERICK RICEMAN, on the premises.

IRVINGTON, N. J.—SIXTY ACRES—ONE OF the most desirable country places in the vicinity of Newark; 2-story double frame house, 10 rooms, with an addition, barn, carriage house, stable, poultry house, &c.; large orchard, and great variety of fruit and grapery, in full bearing; fine spring water. For sale by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Nos. 7 and 9 Pine-st.

HOUSES TO LET IN ASTORIA, L. I.—Rents from $180 to $300. Also, 4½ acres land for sale or lease, well calculated for a nursery man, adjoining Mr. Wm. C. Wilson's nursery and florist, in Astoria, on the Turnpike leading to Flushing. Apply to R. M. BLACKWELL, Astoria; or R. M. BLACKWELL & CO., No. 144 Front-st.

TO LET—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, FURNISHED, located in Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y., 2½ miles from the Harlem Railroad. The place contains about 5 acres, including a fine garden and a variety of fruit trees, and is very desirable in every respect. Apply to G. MILLER, No. 35 Pearl-st., New-York, or G. W. pILLER, on the premises.

TO LET—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT RYE, Westchester County, one hour's ride from this City, and within five minutes' walk from depôt, with from 5 to 30 acres of land attached if desired; possession can be had immediately. Apply to CHAS. THEALL, Rye, or H. S FIELD, 69 Furman-st., Brooklyn, N. Y. Rent $200.

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIdence, with furniture, carriage, &c., and 20 acres of land, near New-Brunswick, N. J., commanding a magnificent view. A photograph of the place, which will be sold low, can be seen at the office of F. D'HERVILLY, No. 18 Exchange-place.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR A FARM, or for a house and lot, worth not over $3,000, a country residence at Tarrytown, consisting of house and two acres of ground, near the river and railroad station. Address S. N. THOMAS, Tarrytown.

FOR SALE.—COUNTRY RESIDENCE IN BLOOMfield, N. J., 15 acres plenty of fruit, good water, good fences, plenty of schools, churches, &c., or would lease it for five years at $350. Apply at No. 44 Beekman-st. New-York.

TO LET AT RYE—A FURNISHED COUNTRY residence, beautifully situated, or will be sold or exchanged. Inquire of H. P. WILSON, corner of Duane and Church sts., or E. F. RILE, Portchester.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR Exchange for City or Brooklyn property—in perfect order, and everything a gentleman can require for a country residence—at Oyster Bay. Large [illegible] Apply to [illegible] JOHN J. BROWER.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A DESIRABLE country residence at Pelham, Westchester County, N. Y., about 2¾ miles from Mount Vernon on the New-Haven Railroad. Williams Bridge, Pelham Bridge and Long Island Sound being within a convenient distance. The situation is healthy, and churches, post-office, &c., are near by.
The farm consists of 104 acres of farming and gardening land, and a few acres of woodland; it extends to East Chester Creek, where there is a good dock, and a boat and bathing-house.
The house stands on high ground and is surrounded with shade, fruit and ornamental trees. The view from the lawn embraces the picturesque valley of East Chester Creek and the villages of Mount Vernon and Westchester.
The dwelling is of two stories, 40x40, with a kitchen on the rear and a piazza on two sides. The main house contains twelve rooms, and there are two over the kitchen.
Ice-house filled ready for use. The water is of superior quality, and it is introduced into the kitchen.
The out-buildings are roomy and convenient.
For terms, apply to A. S. CASE & CO., 96 Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR to be let furnished for a term of years, on the east bank of the Hudson, at Riverdale, two miles south of Yonkers, and in the immediate neighborhood of a Railroad station. There are eight daily railroad trains each way. Apply to the editor of the *Albion*, No. 16 Beekman-st.

COUNTRY SEAT ON THE HUDSON TO LET.—A desirable house, with carriage-house and about 5 acres of well-improved land, variety of fruit, &c., beautifully situated near Tillou's Landing. Immediate possession given. Inquire of D. T. BALDWIN, adjoining the premises, or at No. 12 Broad-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE ON STATEN ISLAND—Forty acres of land on the south side—one of the handsomest locations on the Island for residences. Would be sold together or divided. Apply to S. B. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 170 William-st.

TO LET—A COTTAGE WITH EIGHT ROOMS, very eligibly located within 40 or 45 minutes of Wall-st., near the depôt—a country seat on a small scale—rent $125. Inquire of J. M. HOWE, No. 227 Grand-st., near Bowery, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

TO LET.

LOFTS TO LET,

In the new building, No. 127 East 22d-st., suitable for mechanical or manufacturing purposes. Inquire of PETER T. O'BRIEN, No. 150½ East 23d-st.

STORES, SHOPS AND DWELLINGS TO LET IN MIDDLETOWN, N. Y.—One of the most rapidly growing villages in the State, on the New-York and Erie Railroad, 67 miles, or about three hours' ride from New-York. They are located in the business centre of the village, and attached to the dwellings are excellent gardens, commanding one of the finest views to be found in the country, affording rare opportunities to secure the best business stands and most pleasant and healthy residences. Rents of these stores from $100 to $250, and for the dwellings, from $150 to $160, from 1st of May and June. Address, or apply to G. J. BEEBE, Middletown, Orange County, N. Y.

SCHOOL-ROOM TO LET—NO 133 HENRY-ST., Brooklyn—The school-room of the late Samuel Putnam, occupied by him for more than twenty years past, is vacated by his decease. It is large and commodious, and in one of the best neighborhoods in the city. The furniture could be sold for a boarding-house. Teachers desiring to rent the room or to purchase the whole property can learn particulars by applying on the premises, or by addressing the subscriber, at E. S. Kellogg's Office, No. 90 Beaver-st, New-York. SAMUEL W. PUTNAM.

TO RENT.—THE TWO AND A HALF STORY COTtage House, No. 633 Broad st., Newark, N. J., with two story extension. Parlor, Library, Dining-room, and Kitchen on same floor. Seven bed rooms. House lighted by gas, heated by furnace. Fine well of water. Lots are 60 by 240 feet, and stable in the rear. Plenty of fruit trees, shrubbery &c. Possession given immediately. Rent low to a good tenant. Apply to C. H. PIERSON, No. 74 South-st., New York.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE THREE-STOry brick dwelling-house No. 42 President-st., five minutes' walk from Hamilton Ferry; has twelve rooms, including saloon, parlor and extension room; gas throughout; hot and cold water, bath-room, wash-tubs and water closets connected with the street sewer. Rent $350 to a good tenant. Can be seen from 12 to 3 o'clock. Apply at the office of the Arctic Fire Insurance Co., No. 29 Wall-st., New-York.

TO LET—POSSESSION IMMEDIATELY, THE beautiful residence corner of 23d-st. and 9th-av., with handsome garden, fountain &c.; the house has all the modern conveniences, and is in the most delightful residences in the City. Will be rented low to a good tenant. Apply to J. D. PHILLIPS & CO., No. 60 Broadway, corner of Exchange-place.

TO LET—FIRST CLASS HIGH-BASEMENT brick house, three stories, with all modern improvements, viz.: bath, hot and cold water, &c.; three rooms deep; finished in the best manner; three minutes' walk from Peck-slip Ferry; No. 34 Hamilton-place, Clymer-st., Brooklyn. Inquire of Dr. CLOVER, No. 4 Ann-st., New-York.

THE LARGE FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone high-stoop house, No. 61 Madison-av., now occupied as the Ferris Institute, will be leased; has all the modern improvements, and for a select seminary, a first-class residence, or a fashionable club-house, cannot be surpassed. E. B. KINSHIMER, No. 325 4th-av.

OFFICE TO RENT AND FIXTURES FOR SALE—The same having been occupied for several years by a note and exchange broker, presenting a good opportunity for any person to commence this business; also, wanted a situation for a very reliable young man. Address Box No. 823 Post-Office.

TO LET IN SOUTH BROOKLYN—RENT $500—A brown stone house, high stoop, three-story, basement and sub-cellar, in complete order, with all the modern improvements; situation very desirable, with a fine view of the bay. Apply to JOHN H. STORRS, No. 75 3d place, Brooklyn, or No. 27 Pearl-st., New-York.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—THE FOUR STORY, English base rent houses Nos. 170 and 174 West 37th-st., near the 8th av.; they are in perfect order, with all the modern improvement and will be rented at a low rent to good tenants. Apply at No. 172 West 37th-st, or to EDWARD D. JAMES, No. 4 Wall-st.

TO LET—ON ONE HUNDRED AND ELEVENTH-st., between 3d and 4th avs., near the Central Park, two well-finished cottage houses, eight rooms, and fine yards each; facilities good for getting down town; rent $150 per year. Inquire at No. 223 Fulton-st, in the basement, or on the premises.

TO LET—THE WHOLE OF THE UPPER PART with the lower tea rooms of the house No. 710 Broadway, containing 22 rooms, kitchen, &c, well suited for a boarding-house, furnished rooms, or would be let in separate stories for business purposes. Apply to GEO. CHESTERMAN, No. 80 Nassau-st.

TO LET—IN BEDFORD-AVENUE, BROOKLYN, near Myrtle av., a well-finished two-story, attic and basement house; gas all through; location very pleasant; suitable in every respect for a respectable family. Rent low. Apply to G. PFIEFFER, No. 14 Dutch-st., third floor.

TO LET—OFFICES ON SECOND FLOOR OF Building No. 175 Broadway. These offices have the advantage of 2 entrances, viz: No. 175 Broadway, opposite the Howard Hotel, and No. 2 Cortlandt-st., opposite the National Hotel. Apply to T. B. BYNNER & CO., Importers of Watches and Jewelry.

73 AND 75 SEVENTH-STREET TO LET. Houses are three-story, attic and basement, first-class, and in good location; now being put in complete repair; will be let at a low rent, to good tenants. Can be seen at any time. Apply to J. BISCO, No. 158 East 23d-st., before 10 A. M., or after 5 P. M.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE LARGE FOUR-story brown-stone-front house, No. 114 Pineapple-st. corner of Fulton, containing thirty rooms; suitable for a first class boarding house. It is in first-rate order, with the water, gas, &c. For terms, which will be low, apply to C. BADDEN, No. 24 Remsen-st.

TO LET, FURNISHED—A FOUR-STORY brown-stone house, in 30th-st., for six months from 1st of May; it is replete with all the modern conveniences, and to a genteel, quiet family, the rent would be but $500. Address, immediately, R., Box No. 2,185 Post-office.

TO BANKS, BANKERS AND INSURANCE COMPANIES.—No. 151 Nassau-st., *Times* Building next to the *Times* Office, to lease for six years from the 1st of May. Nassau-st. front. Rent $3,000. A fine place for banking and insurance business. Inquire of W. H. WILLIAMS, on the premises.

TO GROCERS.—TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS store (just finished), No. 178 9th-av., with large windows and doors, having rolling iron shutters; store 80 feet deep. Connected with the store are large vaults under the sidewalk. Terms easy. Inquire of JAS. N. WELLS, No. 167 9th-av. Possession immediately.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—A THREE-STORY, basement and sub-cellar brick house, No. 123 Livingston-st., near the City Hall. Inquire of C. L. BENNINGTON, No. 110 Sands st., from 6 to 10 o'clock in the evening, or No. 404 Water-st., New-York, from 12 to 1 o'clock.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—ONE OF THE three-story mastic front houses No. 106 Sackett-st., house in good order, finished in genteel style; contains 12 rooms, fine large yard and healthy location. Apply to EDWARD D. JAMES, No. 4 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE DWELLING PART OF THE LARGE brown-stone house No. 395 4th-av., between 28th and 29th sts.; replete with all the modern improvements; four stories and basement. Inquire of M. E. CRASTO, No. 391 4th-av.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE IN WILLIAMSburgh, No. 75 Clymer-st., near Bedford-av.; has gas and elegant fixtures, range and appurtenances. Rent low to a good tenant. Apply to J. C. HAZLETON, No. 116 Fulton-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE LARGE BROWN-STONE, ENGlish basement house No. 146 East 13th-st., near the 2d-av. The house is commodious, and contains every convenience. Apply to THOS. MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 East 10th-st., near 3d-av.

TO LET—THE LARGE FOUR-STORY, BROWN stone, English basement house No. 16 Livingston-place, fronting Stuyvesant-square, and containing all the modern improvements. Apply to THOS. MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 East 10th-st., near 3d-av.

TO LET—THE BRICK BUILDING, STORE AND lofts, No. 41 Harrison-st. Superior location for provision or commission business. Apply to WHITE & VAN VLIET, at the malt house on the corner of Bethune and West sts.

TO LET—THE HOUSE NO. 94 WEST 25TH-ST., four-story and English basement; size, 18.6x50x98.9. Rent, $700. Cards of admission at our office.
DINGEE & HOLDEN, Nos. 9 Nassau and 13 Pine sts.

HOUSE TO LET.—BROWN STONE ENGLISH Basement, 3 stories, with all the modern improvements. Rent $500. Apply on the premises, 52nd-st., two doors east of 8th-av., or of A. S. CARR, 96 Broadway.

TO LET.—TO MANUFACTURERS—ROOMS IN the large 5-story building Nos. 65, 67 and 69 Crosby-st., near Spring-st. The floors measure 5,000 feet each. Steam power if required. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—THE DWELLING PART OF THE house, on the northwest corner of 2d-av. and 1st st. Apply to THOS. MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

TO LET—THE FIRST-FLOOR, CONSISTING OF two nice rooms, with folding doors, and the front basement of house No. 57 4th-st.; rent low to a small genteel family. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET.—THE FIVE STORY STORE, NO. 312 Pearl-st., corner of Peck Slip, suitable for business requiring a good light. For particulars inquire on the premises of JOHN I. BROWER.

TO LET.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE MODERN HOUSE and stable No. 185 Lexington av.
The store, also offices Nos. 5 and 6 William-st.
The double house, good order, No. 86 Hammond-st.
The modern house, No. 153 West 24th-st.
The small modern house, No. 151 East 50th-st.
The small modern house, No. 167 East 27th-st.
The small modern house, No. 143½ East 47th-st.
The three-story brick house, No. 299 West 14th-st.
The three-story brick house, No. 26 Perry-st.
The three-story cottage, 23 av., near 35th-st.
Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12, or at No. 93 East 27th-st. PETER A. H. JACKSON.

TO LET—TO A SMALL AMERICAN FAMILY and more than the rent taken in board, by a gentleman, lady, and child, seven years old, the three story high basement brick house No. 260 Degraw-st., Brooklyn, elegantly finished and all complete, with Ridgewood water, heater, gas, &c.; part of the front parlor furniture would be sold low, or rented, if desired; to a small, genteel family, of high respectability, advantageous terms will be offered. Inquire, from 9 o'clock A. M. to 5 P. M., of Mr. LEIT, No. 251 Broadway, New-York, and other times on the premises.

TO LET—THE LOWER PART OF THAT NEW and well built house No. 107 West 41st-st., near 6th av., consisting of front and back parlors and bedrooms on the first floor, with bed-room on the upper story; also, basement kitchen, front basement, &c. Has gas, chandeliers, marble mantels and grates, water and water closets on the premises; all suitable for the comfort of a small family. Reference required. Inquire on the premises, or of H. CHEYNE, No. 75 Barclay-st., up stairs.

TO LEASE—THE UPPER PART OF THE FIVE story white marble building, No. 555 Broadway. The first loft is 200x25 feet. The others are divided into a front and rear building with an entrance both from Broadway and Mercer-st., and a hoistway on Mercer-st. It has been occupied for the last six years by Mr. Waterbury's Cabinet Furniture Ware-rooms. For further information apply to WM. TAYLOR, No. 555 Broadway, or to JOHN TAYLOR, No. 305 Broadway.

$700—TO LET VERY LOW—A SPLENDID three-story high-stoop house, with bay window, all the modern improvements, chandeliers and gas-fixtures, corner 38th-st. and 2d-av. $600,—A splendid three-story house, No. 164 East 38th-st. $1,650.—Also, a splendid four story house, No. 5 East 31st-st., one door from 5th-av., worth $2,000. $1,100.—A splendid four-story house, No. 96 West 47th st., between 6th and 7th ave. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS BROWN STONE front house, No. 259 West 32d-st., near 9th av., pleasantly situated on elevated ground, and the neighborhood well improved. The house has all the modern improvements and is well built in all respects. Is calculated for the accommodation of a large genteel family, at a moderate rent. Apply to J. GERARD BITTERS, Agent, No. 352 9th-av.

TO LET—IN BROOKLYN, A GENTEEL TWO-story and basement frame cottage, with two lots of ground handsomely laid out in garden, fruit, &c.; premises No. 116 Vanderbilt av. House contains nine rooms and is in complete order; neighborhood good and convenient to cars, &c. Rent, $350. Apply to Dr. RHODES, near the premises, or to JOSEPH JANES, No. 6 Wall-st., from 10 to 4.

STORE TO LET—AT YONKERS, N. Y., CORNER Broadway and Wells-av. Size 25 by 70; high ceiling, gas and fixtures; stand suitable for any branch of trade. Possession given May 1st, 1859. Rent $360 per annum. The upper portion of the house can be rented for families, or would be suitable for a boarding-house. W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 19 Nassau-st., Room No. 5.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE THREE-story and basement brown-stone front house No. 280 Adelphi-st.; the house has every convenience of a first class modern residence; gas and plumbing all through; cars to second block south; stages pass the door; possession given immediately; rent, $550. Apply to HENRY T. KERR, No. 74 Wall-st., New-York.

TO LET—HOUSE AND STORE NO. 210 WILLIAMst.; the store and basement is 100 feet by 22, with thirty bedrooms, occupied for seven years as a lager-bier saloon. The store has gas fixtures, counters, &c.; second and third floors, 100 by 25 feet, with offices, &c., in house No. 113 Nassau-st. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE VERY FINELY located three-story and basement high-stoop brick dwelling house No. 295 Jay-st., between Fulton-av. and Willoughby-st.; has gas, bath-room, range, &c.; is in excellent order, gas fixtures belong to the house; has 7 bedrooms.

AUCTION SALES.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 28,

At 10½ o'clock, at No. 102 East 21st st., opposite Gramercy-park:

FASHIONABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Comprising the whole of the splendid furniture of a family discontinuing housekeeping, comprising, in Reception Room—Black walnut and rosewood bookcase, card table, sofa and chairs, carpets, lace curtains, &c. Dining-Room—Oak arm chairs, buffet, extension table, leather-covered lounge, fancy arm-chair, carved oak sideboard, with mirror, oak and green carpet, druggot, &c. Parlors—Elegant rosewood marble-top tables, etageres with mirrors, brocatel suites of rosewood chairs, sofas, &c., heavy-carved walnut and ebony chairs, velvet and leather covered, elegant rosewood piano, Chickering make, music stand and stool, large oval and mantel mirrors, velvet carpets, rugs, lace window curtains, China vases, bronze figures, &c. Bedrooms—Rosewood bedsteads, couches, bureaus and wardrobe with mirror, fancy work tables, commodes, marble-top tables, ebony chairs, spring beds, canopies, easy chairs, carpets, vases, pictures, &c. In other rooms—Complete suites of cottage furniture, Francis and ingrain carpets, oilcloth, mattresses, bronze and gilt brackets with marble slabs, splendid chandeliers, gas fixtures, &c., with usual kitchen and hall furniture, with which the sale will commence. Also, at 1 o'clock, an elegant marble group, representing children frightened by a serpent. Catalogues will be ready in season at the salesrooms, Nos. 7 and 9 Pine-st.

JOHN LEVISON, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT FURNITURE, &c., IN DWELLING HOUSE

No. 144 6th-st,

Between Barrow and Grove sts.,

ON WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 27, at 10½ o'clock.—JOHN LEVISON will sell at auction at above residence rosewood and brocatel suite, sofa, easy chairs, French chairs, sofas, &c., made by F. A. Vrede, rosewood piano, by Dubois, superb French merino curtains, Brussels carpets, crockery, glass-ware, several fine pictures, kitchen and bedroom furniture, &c., &c.

A. C. ALBURTUS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD 7-OCTAVE PIANO-FORTE, PIER AND MANTLE MIRRORS, LACE CURTAINS, BRONZE AND ORMOLU CHANDELIERS, SUPERB DRAWING ROOM SUITES.

On THIS DAY, (Wednesday,)

At the private residence, No. 70 West 26th-st., near 6th-av.

Sale to commence at 10½ o'clock.

DRAWING ROOM—Rosewood suites richly carved in fruit and flowers and covered in satin, centre tables to match, secretary and bookcase, etageres, lady's work table, encoignure, Turkish and reclining chairs, side and card tables, 7-octave piano-forte, stool and cover; music rack, pier and mantle mirrors, lace curtains, shades, velvet carpets, rugs, oil-paintings by eminent artists, West Point by Huntley, fruit and flowers by Cole, Winter scene, Madonna, superb landscapes by Legrand, Northcott, Sellers and others; Parian marble statuary, Bisque and French china vases and figures, &c. CHAMBERS—Rosewood and mahogany dressing bureaus, bedsteads, commode, wardrobes, armoire d'glace, hair mattresses, feather beds, blankets, sheets, quilts, counterpanes, mirrors, curtains. DINING ROOM—Extension dining table, buffet, arm chairs, rich cut and engraved glass decanters, goblets, wines, champagnes; fruit and dessert stands, silver-plated castors, spoons, cake basket, napkin rings, and French china dinner and tea sets ivory handle knives and forks. Also, a large assortment of basement and kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. Sale positive, rain or shine.

D. S. HOUGH, Auctioneer.

NO. 16 EAST EIGHTEENTH-STREET,

Broadway and 5th-av., genuine and positive sale of second-hand household furniture, some portion of which was made to order in Paris, and all in fine order. D. S. HOUGH will sell as above, THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) April 27, at 10½ A. M., all the contents of the house, embracing a fine assortment, and well worthy the attention of housekeepers. Also, a large quantity of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. We extract from the catalogue the following articles, viz.:

In the basement are walnut extension table, buffet and chairs, China dinner and tea sets, ivory cutlery, cut glassware, forks, spoons, casters, &c.

The parlors are furnished with velvet carpets, massive carved rosewood parlor suites, solid rosewood centre, side and pier tables: corner and wall etageres, mantel ornaments, bronze figures, classical groups, rich embroidered lace window-curtains, easy, reception and recumbent chairs; meritorious oil-paintings, bronze gas fixtures, rosewood library and secretary bookcases, elegant rosewood piano, ladies' work-tables, music cabinet, &c.

In the chambers are superbly carved rosewood bedsteads, bureaus and commodes, wardrobes, Psyche glasses, couches, cottage chairs, solid and dressing-tables, fine hair mattresses, spring beds, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, curtains, shades, &c.

The upper stories are furnished with fine mahogany single and double bedsteads, and the corresponding furniture to match. Catalogues to be had at the house only.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE.

—By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom No 33 Nassau-st., an assortment of new and second-hand parlor, dining and chamber furniture, comprising carved rosewood parlor suites, in damask, brocatel, reps plush and hair-cloth; superb carved solid oak and black-walnut sideboards, with marble tops; carved sofas, arm and dining-room chairs, in reps to match, oak marble-top buffets, extension tables, rosewood and mahogany dressing bureaus, washstands and commodes, rosewood, mahogany and walnut bedsteads; rosewood etageres, bookcase and wardrobes, oak chamber suites, Turkish lounges and chairs, mahogany sofas, easy and parlor chairs in hair-cloth, mirrors, mattresses, paillasses, bolsters and pillows, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, silver-plated ware, china toilet sets, &c., &c., being an unusually large and fine assortment to which we invite the attention of buyers. Also, two rosewood piano-fortes.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, April 27, at 11 o'clock, at No. 39 Lexington-av.:

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—All the furniture contained in the above house, consisting, in part, of carved rosewood parlor furniture, sofas, chairs, tables, rosewood sofa and console tables, reception and sewing chairs, lace curtains, large plate French pier glass, black walnut and mahogany French bedsteads, dressing bureau, with glass; washstands, feather beds and pillows, black walnut dining-room table, elegant china and glassware, richly carved rosewood stands, rosewood centre table, ottomans, cottage chairs and engravings, together with a large assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. The furniture can be seen the day previous to the sale, when catalogues can be had. Auctioneer's office, No. 14 Pine-st.

A. M. CRISTALER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY AUCTION SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—A. M. CRISTALER will sell, on THURSDAY, 28th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at No. 141 West 25th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., the entire furniture contained in the above house, consisting of mahogany parlor chairs, tête-à-têtes, sofas, ottomans, mahogany, rosewood and black walnut marble-top, centre, card, work and extension dining tables; French plate square and oval mirrors, slabs and brackets lace window curtains and shades, three very rich gas chandeliers and gas-brackets through the house; mahogany French bedsteads, with patent springs; dressing bureaus, washstands, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpeting, fine lots of feather beds and pillows, mattresses and bedding together with a large lot of stair carpeting; oil-cloth, kitchen utensils, china and plated ware. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

nearly new, made mostly by Roux & Co., all in fine order—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell by Auction on Wednesday April 27th, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 163 West 42nd-st., near Broadway, a complete assortment of first class furniture nearly new, consisting of parlor suites in rosewood, crimson and maroon brocatelle; sewing chairs, velvet and Brussels carpets, ladie's secretaries, embroidered panels, marble top center tables, pier glasses and marble-top base, French bronze clocks, figures, rich vases, Parains &c., library carved oak bookcases, extension dining table, rich cut glass china, plated ware, &c; bedrooms in mahogony, made to order, cottage enameled suites, contains mattresses bureaus, &c., with a large assortment, which will be particularized in the catalogue.

JOHN S. BETTS, Auctioneer.

GERARD, BETTS & CO. WILL SELL,

On WEDNESDAY, April 27, at 10 o'clock, at No. 57 East 31st-st., elegant household furniture of a family removing from the City. The furniture contained in the above house, consisting in part of rich tapestry velvet carpets, rosewood suite of sofas, Voltaire and other chairs, damask rosewood etagere, co. centre table, vases, mantel ornaments, clocks, mirrors, quartette tables, chandeliers and gas fixtures rosewood bookcase, dining, tea and other tables, oil cloths, mahogany hat-stand, sideboard, black walnut dining chairs, extension table, French rosewood, mahogany and iron bedsteads, hair mattresses, feather bed, dressing bureaus, chairs, tables, &c. Also, the kitchen furniture utensils, refrigerators, &c., with which the sale will commence

SYLVESTER STOVER, Auctioneer.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—

C. HOUGHTON will sell, TO-MORROW, Thursday, at 10½ o'clock, at house, 2 Bond-st., the entire furniture of a family relinquishing housekeeping, consisting of parlor, dining-room, chamber and kitchen furniture, vessels, utensils, and stair carpets, hall oil cloth, hall stand, mahogany sofas, tête-à-têtes, sofa bedsteads, parlor and arm-chairs, lounges. French plate pier and mantle mirrors, lace window curtains and shades, dining-tables, china crockery and glassware, table cutlery, silver plated table castors, forks and spoons; mahogany bed steads, cottage co., marble-top bureaus and washstands, wardrobes, bed mattresses, beds and bedding, stoves, patent heater; also, kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. Catalogues morning of sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom, 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL

at auction on TUESDAY, April 26, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 607 Houston-st, household furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, mahogany and black walnut bedsteads bureaus and washstands, elegant gilt-frame pier glasses, lace curtains and cornices, mahogany tables, sofas and chairs in hair cloth, mahogany centre, side and pier tables, etageres, mantel ornaments, mahogany enamelled cottage suites, hair and spring mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, oil-cloth, Brussels and velvet stair carpets, oil cloths, rods, mahogany dining tables, maple chairs, bedding, dining and toilet crockery, kitchen ware &c.

J. W. HUNT, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, APRIL 27TH,

at 10½ o'clock, at his spacious salesrooms, No. 85 Nassau-st., a very desirable assortment of household furniture, consisting in part of rosewood, mahogany, oak and enameled parlor, dining-room and chamber furniture en suite, bedsteads, bureaus, sofas, lounges, tête-à-têtes, wardrobes, marble top tables, &c., &c. Also, mirrors, carpets, oil-cloth, crockery, cutlery, china and glassware, oil paintings, &c., &c. Housekeepers and dealers will find this sale worthy of attention. Catalogues ready early on morning of sale.

J. BOGART Auctioneer.

A. S. BOGART.—WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27, AT

10½ o'clock, at No. 24 East Broadway, genteel household furniture, mahogany sofas, do. chairs, window curtains, mantel ornaments, marble top centre tables, carpets, bedroom furniture, mahogany and black walnut bedsteads, feather beds, dressing bureaus, washstands, toilet sets, ingrain carpets, hall oil-cloth, hat stand, stair carpets, dining table, chairs, crockery and glassware, kitchen furniture, &c.

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, ON WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27,

at No. 160 Christopher-st, at 10 o'clock, all the furniture in said house, consisting in part of mahogany sofas and chairs, black walnut extension table, secretary bookcase, French bedsteads and mattresses, carpets and oil-cloths. A general assortment of parlor, bedroom, dining-room, and kitchen furniture.

W. S. McILVAIN, Auctioneer.

PLANTS AND FLOWERS AT AUCTION.—

W. S. McILVAIN will sell, THIS DAY, (and every day this week,) at the Seed Store No. 9 John-st., at 10½ o'clock, Roses and other Garden Plants of every description, from Peter Henderson, Jersey City. Every facility for packing and shipping. Catalogues.

AUCTION SALES.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

THURSDAY, APRIL 28,

At 8 o'clock A. M., at No. 21 West Baltic, near Court-st, mahogany parlor furniture, painted chamber set, three-ply carpets, oak extension-table, chairs, &c., &c.

At 9 o'clock A. M., at No. 246 Cumberland-st., two walnut parlor suites, marble-top etagere, mahogany marble-top chamber furniture, oak extension-table, Brussels and three-ply carpets and oil-cloths, &c., &c.

At 10½ o'clock A. M., at No. 109 Henry, between State and Joralemon sts., a general assortment of parlor, chamber and other furniture

At 1 o'clock P. M., at No. 256 Cumberland-st, between Lafayette and DeKalb avs., a large and general assortment of handsome furniture, in good order, all made by Brooks & Radford, viz.: Secretary bookcase, walnut and mahogany marble top chamber furniture, walnut dining-room do., tapestry, Brussels, three-ply carpets and oil-cloths, &c., &c.

Catalogues of all the above at the salesroom on Wednesday afternoon.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st

LARGE SALE OF MARBLE STATUARY,

FANCY GOODS, &c.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, April 27 and 28, at 10½ o'clock each day, at the spacious stores No. 501 Broadway, near the St. Nicholas Hotel, a magnificent lot of marble statuary, just received from Italy, works of art, bronzes, marble vases, urns, very rich Bohemian ware, &c., being the largest and most valuable stock of goods ever offered at auction. About 40 pieces of marble statuary, among which are groups of Education, by Franchie Angel; of Music, First Lesson, Pride and Modesty, by the celebrated Professor Palli, of Milan; Boy and Girl; Psyche; original Venus, after Canova; Hebe; Flora; the Four Seasons; Madonna, copy of Murillo; Fidelity; Innocence; Diana; Goddess of Music; Dancing Girl; Beggar Boy; Flute Player; Bust of Mediation, very fine; and about 12 pieces of garden statuary, representing various subjects, and a splendid assortment of alabaster statuettes under glass shades, by the best artists in Florence. Large assortment of agate and marble Bardiglio, yellow Sienna, Etruscan, Medici, Roman, Grecian, Borghesi vases, from 4 inches to 7 feet high, suitable for our finest dwellings, Gothic and Roman Tazzas; card receivers of different sizes and patterns; lions of Canova, etc.

All of the above is just imported by Sig. G. B. Pandolfini.

Also, superb groups, bronzes and clocks, china dinner and tea sets, and a great many other useful and fancy articles. The above goods will be on exhibition on TUESDAY, April 26, as above. This is the only sale that will be made this year, as Sig. G. B. PANDOLFINI is about leaving for Europe. Ladies and gentlemen are particularly requested to examine this collection of goods, and attend the sale, as every article will positive ly be good. Persons purchasing can have their goods packed at a trifling expense to go to any part of the world.

W. H. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer

PEREMPTORY SALE OF 15 SPLENDID

LOTS ON SIXTH-AVENUE, FOURTEENTH AND FIFTEENTH STREETS, KNOWN AS PART OF THE "PALACE GARDEN."—WM. H. FRANKLIN will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, April 28, 1859, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court and under the direction of the undersigned referee, the following beautiful building lots:

SIXTH-AV.—5 lots on the west side of 6th-av, including the southwest corner of 6th-av. and 15th st.

FIFTEENTH ST.—6 lots on the south side of 15th-st., 80 feet west of 6th av., being immediately in the rear of the above.

FOURTEENTH-ST.—4 lots on the north side of 14th-st, 100 feet west of 6th-av. and immediately in the rear of the last mentioned lots.

Terms at sale. For maps and further particulars, inquire at the office of the auctioneer, No. 5 Broad-st., or of WETMORE & BOWNE, Counsellors at-Law, No. 61 Wall st. S. P. NASH, Referee.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer,

SALE TO CLOSE AN ESTATE, ON HALSEY, MACON, MCDONOUGH, DECATUR, HANCOCK & BERGEN STS, BROOKLYN.—A. J. BLEECKER SON & CO. will sell on THURSDAY, April 28, at 12 M., at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York:

ON HALSEY ST.—4 Lots on north and south sides, west of Reid-av.

ON MACON-ST.—4 Lots on north and south side, west of Reid-av.

ON MCDONOUGH ST.—3 Lots on north and south side, west of Reid av.

ON DECATUR-ST.—2 Lots on north and south side.

ON HANCOCK-ST.—1 Lot on north side, adjoining.

ON BERGEN-ST.—3 Lots on south side, west of Smith-st.

Maps, terms, &c., at Nos 7 and 9 Pine-st.

J. L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer—Salesroom 61 Liberty st.

J. L. VANDEWATER WILL SELL, THIS

DAY, (Wednesday,) April 27, at 10½ o'clock at No. 276 West 23d-st., rich Household Furniture, made by Roux of Broadway, and in prime condition, consisting of suites in brocatel and hair cloth; rosewood etagere, do. piano-forte by Bacon & Raven, fine oil paintings of merit, trusses, floor and stair carpets, bookcases, sofas, parlor and easy chairs, center and pier tables, mirrors, mantel ornaments, oak extension table, do. buffet, China, glass ware, &c. Bedroom Furniture—Rosewood and mahogany French bedsteads, walnut do., mattresses, bedding, dressing bureaus and washstands, marble-tops, toilet sets Brussels carpets, chairs and rockers.

Also, the furniture and utensils of the kitchen. Terms cash, current money.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT

auction on WEDNESDAY, April 27, at 10½ o'clock, at the establishment of W. S. Tarbell, No. 395 Broadway, A LARGE SALE OF JEWELRY, WATCHES, SILVER WARE, &c—Being the entire stock of the above, who is declining business consisting of fine gold watches; jewelry of every description some of which are superior movements and richly-cased silver ware in sets; bracelets, rings, brooches, diamonds, ruby and emerald jewelry in sets and single pieces; and the usual superior assortments of a first class jewelry store. Also, all the fixtures, consisting of glass cases, iron safe, completely fitted, regular clock, tools, benches, counters, seals, &c., all of which will be positively sold without reserve.

Catalogues will be ready day before sale.

JNO. E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

HARDWARE AUCTION NOTICE—REGULAR TRADE SALE.—JNO. E. VAN ANTWERP'S Regular Spring Trade Sale will take place at 10 o'clock on THURSDAY, 28th. at the auction room, No. 73 William-st. Included in the above will be found a good assortment of shelf and heavy goods, being balance of the stock of a retailer, commenced on 21st inst. Also, 2 casks American bailed brass kettles, all sizes; 5 casks superior sad irons, 2 casks tinned saucepans and gluekettles; also, an invoice of American hardware—150 hair carvers; also, an invoice of brushes, sails, awl hafts with tools, saws, iron and brass screws, plated table and tea-spoons and forks. For further particulars, see catalogues, ready early on the day of sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—HENRY H.

LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 28, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 13 Leroy-place, Bleecker-st., a general assortment of household furniture, consisting of Brussels tapestry carpets curtains, embroidered curtains rosewood parlor suites, covered with damson brocatel, rosewood centre tables; a fine assortment of best plated ware, dish covers, &c., extension table, china and glass ware; bedrooms of mahogany, mattresses, matting, enameled cottage suite, chocolate ground ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, couch, mantel ornaments, kitchen ware and other furniture, which will be particularized in the catalogue.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, at salesroom, No. 79 Nassau-st., a large assortment of household furniture, carpets, &c., consisting in part of rosewood and mahogany parlor furniture tables, gilt frame French plate pier and mantel mirrors, brocatel and lace window curtains elegant gas chandeliers, mahogany and rosewood dressing-bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, hair mattresses, &c. Also, on account of N. H. Osgood, Esq., a bill of goods purchased by him at No. 138 East 21th st., viz., rosewood parlor suite, covered in plush, table, bedstead, mattress and paillasses, two mahogany bureaus, four sets curtains, with sundry other articles.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—HENRY H.

LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, April 28, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 17 Irving-place, genteel household furniture, consisting of mahogany sofas in hair cloth, do. chairs, do arm chairs, rockers, pier glasses, curtains cornices, gas brackets, oak dining-room chairs, rosewood extension dining table, mahogany sideboards mahogany and black walnut bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, crockery, mattresses, bolsters and pillows, &c. Also, an assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

JOHN F. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—

At No. 134 4th-st., corner of Christopher. JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP will sell, on THURSDAY, April 28, at 10½ o'clock, part of the furniture as above, of a family removing from the City, embracing parlor, bedroom, basement and kitchen furniture, among which may be found mahogany sofa, ottoman chairs, do. pier tables, book racks, mahogany bedsteads, washstands, girandoles, mirrors, Brussels and 3-ply carpets, Brussels stair carpet and bands, oil-cloth, hatstands, &c. Also, the usual assortment of kitchen furniture, utensils, &c., &c.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF THE BALANCE

of stock of house furnishing goods, at No. 230 8th-av., corner of 22d-st. THIS DAY. (Wednesday, April 27, at 10½ o'clock will close the sale. It will comprise all kinds of stores, machinery, laths, iron and hollowware, &c., &c. Sale will be peremptory, rain or shine. By order of SARAH GREGORY, Executrix.

C. BLOODGOOD, Executor.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A CHINA,

GLASS AND FANCY GOODS STORE.—By E. & F. H. SCHENCK. On WEDNESDAY, April 27, at 10½ o'clock, at No 656 Broadway, the entire stock and fixtures of the store, consisting of decorated china ware, Parian goods, and cut and pressed glass ware of all descriptions.

CHARLES H. DELAVAN, Auctioneer

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—

CHARLES H. DELAVAN will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 28, at 10 o'clock, the household furniture contained in the dwelling No. 35 Market-st, near Madison-st., consisting of carpets, oil-cloths, mirrors, lace curtains, chairs, oil-paintings, &c., &c. Sale positive, rain or shine.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

FORDHAM LOTS.—ATTENTION IS CALLED

to the Executor's Sale of Fordham Lots, situated on Avenues A and B and Ryer-st., to be made at auction THIS DAY, (Wednesday) April 27, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by ADRIAN H. MULLER. Maps at No. 35 Wall st.

WM. WITTERS, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 12 O'CLOCK, at No. 454, Canal-st., all the furniture of a large house, elegant lot of carpets, bedding, &c.

THURSDAY, at 12 o'clock, at No 446 Canal-st.—Billiard tables, fixtures, &c. Same day, at No. 502 Broadway, stock, fixtures, &c., of a saloon; lounges, &c.

W. C. ALBURTUS, Auctioneer.

W. C. ALBURTUS WILL SELL, THIS

DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 55 West Broadway, near Duane-st., the furniture of a large boarding house, consisting of bureaus, bedsteads and bedding, feather beds and mattresses, carpets, crockery, glass and kitchen utensils.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS.—RICHARDS & WHITING will sell, on WEDNESDAY, April 27, at 10½ o'clock, at the store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., comprising the usual variety of Spring goods. Catalogues morning of sale.

GEO. COOK, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—ON THURS-

DAY, April 28, at 10½ o'clock, at the genteel residence, No. 260 West 19th-st., near 9th-av.. being the entire parlor, chamber, dining-room and kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

J. D. HOLBROOK, Auctioneer.

THURSDAY, APRIL 28, AT NO. 106

Maiden-lane, at 10½ o'clock, standard and dwarf standard pear-trees, in bearing order; also cherry and apple trees; roses, evergreens, &c.

AUCTION SALES.

W. B. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE

OF ELEGANT ROSEWOOD FURNITURE, SUPERB PIANO-FORTE, PARLOR SUITES, &c., MADE BY ROTH & GOLDSCHMIDT, WITH VALUABLE PAINTINGS AND COSTLY WORKS OF ART,

By W. B. WESTCOTT, TO-MORROW, (Thursday,) at 10½ o'clock, at No. 152 West 21st st., between 7th and 8th avs., embracing the entire contents of the above five-story dwelling. Purchasers are assured that the sale will be positive and without reserve, the circumstances under which it is made making it imperative that the whole should be sold without reserve. Catalogues giving an accurate description of everything in the house will be ready on the morning of sale, which will take place without regard to weather.

PARLOR FURNITURE CONSISTS OF

three full suites of magnificent parlor furniture covered in rich brocade, with slip covers, with rich carved frames, carved centre, pier and sofa tables, solid rosewood Turkish reception chairs in tapestry and satin, elegant 7-octave rosewood piano forte, with pearl keys, French music cabinet, two splendid rosewood etageres with plate doors, superb pier and mantel mirrors, bronze and ormolu chandeliers, rich damask and lace curtains, corner stands with mirror backs, French escritoire, consoles in buhl work, with large number of valuable paintings worthy of special attention.

ALSO, A VERY RARE AND COSTLY COLLECTION of bronze and marble statuary groups, rich Sevres and Dresden China vases, pearl and gold jewel cases, and other elegant parlor ornaments.

RICH CHAMBER FURNITURE.

Marble top dressing-bureaus, rich bedsteads, marble wash stands, elegant rosewood wardrobe, with mirror front, twenty large hair mattresses, rich carpets, with chamber furniture of every description; sofa beds, lounges, clocks, &c. Also, a large and magnificent variety of dining room furniture, extension table, rich china, silver ware, ruby and crystal cut glass, ivory and pearl cutlery, hosiers, large iron safe, &c. Commence at 10½ precisely, rain or shine.

J. W. HUNT, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 85 Nassau st.

J. W. HUNT WILL SELL, TO-MORROW,

April 28, at 10½ o'clock, at the Excelsior Dining Saloon, No 83 Nassau-st., all the contents of said house, consisting in part of bars, bar fixtures, decanters, glassware, crockery, cutlery, tables, chairs, oil-cloth, ranges, ovens, lead pipe, steam tables, table linen, cooking utensils, marble flooring, &c., &c., &c. Restaurateurs, housekeepers and dealers will find this sale worthy of their attention, as every article will be positively sold. Catalogues ready morning of sale. By order of CARLYSLE T. WEEKS, Jr., Proprietor.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

AT AUCTION.—We would call attention to the sale of handsome household furniture to be made at auction, by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at 11 o'clock, at No. 39 Lexington-av., near 24th-st. Catalogues at the auctioneer's office. Also, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, 5 lots on 14th-st., south side, near Avenue C; maps and full particulars at the auctioneer's office, No. 14 Pine-st.

AUCTION NOTICE.—J. D. HOLBROOK WILL sell, this day, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 106 Maiden-lane, standard roses, evergreen trees, flowering shrubs, tree peonies, altheas, verbenas, dahlias, &c., from Wm. Wilson, florist, 14th-st., New-York.

FINANCIAL.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 16 Wall-st., Jan. 13, 1859.

CAPITAL $150,000.
SURPLUS OVER $100,000.
Capital and Surplus limited to $1,000,000.

☞ THIS COMPANY HAVE TO-DAY DECLARED A dividend of SIX 25-100 DOLLARS PER SHARE, payable to the stockholders on demand.

They have also declared an interest dividend of Six per Cent. upon their outstanding scrip, payable on TUESDAY, the 8th day of February next, in cash.

They have further declared a scrip dividend on the earned premiums of the year ending the 31st day of December, 1858, of Thirty per Cent., the certificates deliverable to parties entitled thereto on TUESDAY, the 9th day of February nex.

The Scrip Dividends declared by this Company for the last five years amount to ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIVE AND A HALF PER CENT.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.

DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,

BANKERS,

CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK.

ISSUE

CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT,

BANKER,

NO. 76 BEAVER-ST.,

Issues Letters of Credit for travelers, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples and Vienna, and their correspondents.

DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO.,

NO. 33 WALL-STREET,

Buy and sell Sterling Exchange, and issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, VERMONT CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—STATE OF VERMONT, IN CHANCERY, CHITTENDEN COUNTY.—*Laurence Brainerd and George M. Dexter, Surviving Trustees, et als.*, vs. *The Vermont Central Railroad Company, et als.*—Upon hearing in the above-entitled cause, upon bill, answer, traverse and testimony, it is ordered that said cause be referred to Charles Russell, of Burlington, as Special Master, and also to George S. Hale, of Boston, Massachusetts, as Special Commissioner, to act in that State, to ascertain and report, severally and respectively, as far as evidence shall be offered for that purpose, who may be at the time of the hearings before them, as hereinafter provided, the moneys respectively of the first mortgage bonds, so called, of the Vermont Central Railroad, mentioned in the bill, the place of residence of such owners, and how much is due to each upon such bonds at the time of such hearings, or upon the interest thereon, and how much will grow due thereon, thereafter, and when; and report to this Court thereon, the names of said bondholders as so presenting their claims and the several amounts thereof respectively.

And it is by said Court hereby further ordered that all owners and holders of said bonds so called, do severally prosecute their said claims upon, and in respect thereto, before said Master or Commissioner for allowance and report, at the time and place to be by them respectively appointed, as hereinafter provided, and in default thereof they will be subject to such further order as this Court may make in the premises, in respect to their said unpresented claims being barred, and otherwise.

And it is hereby further ordered, by said Court, that said Master (Russell) will also ascertain and report how much the value of the property, covered by said mortgage has been enhanced, since it came into the hands of, and has been held by, the Trustees under said mortgage, by any appropriation of the earnings of said property, covered by said mortgage, for that purpose; and whether the Trustees under said mortgage have been guilty of waste in respect to said property, and if so, which of said Trustees, and to what extent, and in what respect, and whether before or after the breach of the condition of said mortgage, by the non-payment of interest on said bonds so-called.

And it is further ordered that said Master and Commissioner respectively give notice of the time and place of said hearings before them, by causing notice thereof to be published once in each week for the space of ninety days before such time of hearing, to the following named newspapers to wit: The Burlington *Weekly Times*, the Vermont *Watchman and State Journal*, printed at Montpelier, Vt.; the Boston *Daily Post*, printed at Boston, in the State of Massachusetts; the *New-York Daily Times*, printed in the City of New-York; and the *United States Gazette*, printed in the city of Philadelphia.

And it is ordered that said cause stand over until the coming in of said reports for further directions therein without prejudice to either party.

And it is ordered, also, that either party may read, on the hearing before said Master and Commissioner, the evidence already on file in said cause, and may adduce such further evidence as may be material to the questions hereby referred.

Done in Court this 13th day of December, A. D. 1858.

MILO L. BENNETT, Chancellor.

GEO. F. EDMUNDS, Solicitor for Orators.

STATE OF VERMONT,
Chittenden County, SS.,
IN CHANCERY.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of the foregoing order of the Court of Chancery, the said CHARLES RUSSELL will attend to the duties in said order assigned to him, at the office of George F. Edmunds, in Burlington, in said County, on the 16th day of April, A. D. 1859, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon; and that said GEO. S. HALE will attend to the duties assigned him by said order, at the office of Henry Rice, in Boston, in the State of Massachusetts, on the 20th day of May, the 30th day of May, and the 10th day of June, A. D. 1859, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of each of said days, at which times and places all persons interested are hereby notified to attend before us respectively. CHARLES RUSSELL,
Special Master in Chancery.
GEO. S. HALE,
Special Commissioner.

GEO. F. EDMUNDS, Solicitor for Orators.
Jan. 12. 2f-law3mW

THE STOCKHOLDERS AND CREDITORS of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company, Eastern Division, are hereby notified that at a meeting of the Trustees named in the Agreement of Dec. 15, 1858, duly held at their office No. 88 Wall-st. March 18, 1859, the following Preamble and Resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, The Agreement of Dec. 15, 1858, has been subscribed by only a portion of the parties whose signatures thereto are essential, in order to carry into effect the primary and main purposes contemplated thereby; and

Whereas, It is important to determine at an early day whether such primary and main purposes of said Agreement can or can not be consummated; therefore, it is

Resolved, By the Trustees, pursuant to the authority given by the Tenth Article of said Agreement, that from and after the FIRST DAY OF MAY NEXT, the right of any and of all parties to subscribe to said Agreement of Dec 15, 1858, or any of the supplements thereto, shall cease and terminate, except upon and with the unanimous consent of said Trustees, as provided in the said Tenth Article thereof.

Resolved further, That the Trustees will, on or after the first day of May next, determine whether or not said Agreement of Dec. 15, 1858, has then been subscribed by the parties essential to give effect to, and to consummate its primary and main purposes as therein declared.

Resolved further, That the Trustees publish a notice of the above Preamble and Resolutions, in accordance with the Seventeenth Article of said Agreement.

Resolved further, That the Trustees will, unitedly and earnestly make all fair and honorable efforts to procure, before the FIRST DAY OF MAY NEXT, the signatures of parties necessary to consummate and carry into effect the primary and main purposes of said Agreement, believing, as they do, that the consummation of said purposes, as therein declared, is essential to secure and protect the interests of all the Creditors and Stockholders of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company, Eastern Division, and to prevent a foreclosure of the morigages on the corporate property and franchises of that Company.

For further and additional information, apply at the offices of the Company, at Cincinnati, and No. 88 Wall-st., New-York.—Dated, March 18, 1859. (Signed.)

mh23-2aw6wW&S WM. H. ASPINWALL, Chair'n.

OFFICE OF THE GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY OF 1839.—NEW-YORK, March 21, 1859.—This Company being organized under its charter, is prepared to issue stock to all parties entitled to it under the compromise arrangement adopted at the meeting of creditors and bondholders held Sept. 19, 1857. All claims and coupons for which stock is to be issued, should be presented as above at the Office No. 54 William-st., on or before the 1st of May next. The Company will also redeem at maturity, at the same place, the interest coupons due April 1 and Aug. 1, 1859, upon all bonds of the former Great Western Railroad Company, the back coupons of which shall have been surrendered and stock accepted therefor, in accordance with the compromise and the act of incorporation of this Company.

CORPORATORS.

J. N. A. GRISWOLD, WM. A. WHITE
LEROY M. WILEY, JAS. DUNLAP,
JAS. L.

THE SICKLES TRIAL.

[Continued from First Page.]

Mr. Sickles stood up.

Clerk—How say you, gentlemen, have you agreed to your verdict?

Mr. Arnold—We have.

Clerk—How say you, do you find the prisoner at the bar, guilty or not guilty?

Mr. Arnold—Not Guilty!

As these words fell from the lips of the Foreman, there was one loud, wild, thrilling, tumultuous hurrah sent up by the spectators; cheer after cheer resounded in the Court-room, and it was taken up by the multitude on the outside and repeated. Hats and handkerchiefs were waved, and there was one general rush toward the dock.

In the midst of the uproar, the stentorian voice of Mr. Stanton was heard addressing the Court in these words; "I move that Mr. Sickles be discharged from custody."

Marshal Selden—Come to order, gentlemen; come to order. This is a place where there should be no noise.

No one paid any attention to the Marsha'.

Mr. Stanton—(Bolling over with excitement)—"In the name of Mr. Sickles, and of his counsel, I desire to return thanks to the Jury."

Judge Crawford—(Who appeared to be the only person in Court not excited)—Mr. Stanton, wait till the verdict is recorded.

Mr. Stanton—Of course, your Honor, you must excuse excitement on this occasion.

Clerk to the Jury—Your record is, gentlemen, that you find Daniel E. Sickles "Not Guilty."

The Jury nodded affirmatively.

Clerk—And so say you all.

Another affirmative nod from the Jury.

Mr. Stanton—I now move that Mr. Sickles be discharged from custody.

Judge Crawford—The Court so orders.

Mr. Stanton, (turning around)—Now go it.

Judge—No noise. The prohibition was unheeded. Mr. Sickles, amid the renewed cheers of the audience was taken out of the dock by Capt. Wiley and Mr. Brega, the former, who is one of Mr. Sickles' most devoted friends, kissed him at the moment of his deliverance, and held fast by him as they tried to make their way to the door. It was slow work, for congratulations, earnest, loud and frankly expressed, saluted Mr. Sickles at all points. Though strong emotion was exhibited in the swollen veins of his temples, his eye was calm and steady, and the effort which he manifestly made to retain calmness and composure was successful. His expression betrayed no feeling of joy, but was rather that of a man who felt conscious that he had run no risk, and that the trial through which he had passed could have had no other result.

It was some minutes before Mr. Sickles could reach the Jury-box, which lay on his road to the door. The Jury evinced a desire to congratulate him, and he stepped over the forms to meet their salutations, which were heartily tendered.

The counsel for the defence also exchanged compliments and congratulations with the jurors.

Finally, by dint of much crushing and great exertion, a passage to the door was effected, and as soon as Mr. Sickles was recognized from the outside, the cheers were again taken up.

Mr. Shaw of the *Herald* had rushed down to the National Hotel as soon as the jury returned, and jumping on the driver's box, drove up a hack to the Court House. All the hackmen on the stand and at Brown's Hotel, followed his example, and there was nearly a score of carriages at the City Hall as Mr. Sickles came out.

The news ran like wildfire through the city, and from all sides crowds were hurrying to the City Hall. The excitement was as intense as it was instantaneous.

As Mr. Sickles stepped down the stone stairs of the City Hall, surrounded and supported by his immediate personal friends, he was enthusiastically cheered, and loud calls were made upon him for a speech.

With considerable exertion, for he was fast becoming faint, he was got into one of the numerous carriages in waiting. In the same carriage were Messrs. Graham, Wiley and Brown, of New-York. A movement was made by the crowd to take the horses out of the carriage and to draw it themselves, but the movement was detected in time and prevented. Finally, the carriage drove away, followed by many others and by an immense crowd.

Mr. Sickles was taken to the house of Mr. McBlair, next door to his former residence.

Messrs. Brady, Stuart and Savage were in the carriage that followed immediately after; in another, were Lieut. Mowry and Messrs. Stanton, Chilton and Magruder; in another, were Mr. Sickles' father, Dr. Morehead and Messrs. Wikoff and Brega, and following these were some dozen other carriages.

As the cavalcade drove along at railroad speed tihrough he streets it was greeted with loud and enthusiastic cheers. Thousands of people were gathered in front of Mr. McBlair's house, and continued to come and go throughout the evening.

It is said that Mr. Sickles will remain at Washington for a week.

The counsel of Mr. Sickles, to-night, were complimented by a serenade, and a large crowd gathered in front of the National Hotel, where Messrs. Brady, Stanton, Magruder and Chilton briefly returned thanks.

The last-named gentleman requested the assemblage to forego their intention to serenade Mr. Sickles. He added that it was only necessary to say that Mr. Sickles wished to retire to rest undisturbed, and that he was sure this appeal would be respected.

Messrs. Graham and Thomas Francis Meagher were loudly called for, but were not present.

The crowd then proceeded to serenade the Rev. Dr. Haley and the jurors.

Nine or ten of the jurors came to Mr. Brady's parlor at the National after all was over, and there in the freedom of unrestrained conversation expressed their real sentiments. One of them, Mr. McDermott, said: "I want you, Sir, to tell the people of New-York that the citizens of Washington are not behind those of any other part of the country in devotion to the family altar," and yet this juror was spoken of all through the trial as one who would probably dissent from the rest.

Another of the jurors, a young man named Knight, brought with him his fiddle, with which he had been in the habit of solacing himself and fellows during the long evenings of their seclusion, and played several airs. He, too, had been regarded with suspicion, because of certain Know-Nothing antecedents. But, says Mr. Brady, if we had known that he played the fiddle, we might have made our minds easy, for no fiddler was ever known to find a conviction of murder.

The foreman, Mr. Arnold, said his only fear had been that health might not last him throughout the trial, and that he hoped that his latest posterity would honor his memory from his having served on this jury. In fact the sentiments of the jury individually expressed in this unrestrained conversation were but a familiar and homely illustration of the opinion contained in their formal verdict of "Not Guilty."

It is said that when the jury retired one of them withdrew into a corner and on his knees invoked Divine guidance—got up—entered into conversation—again retired to the corner—and finally rose with his mind fully made up in favor of acquittal.

Mr. Arnold, the foreman, after an affectionate greeting with Mr. Stanton, expressed his gratification that he had lived to render such a verdict. The same juror, in congratulating Mr. Sickles, said that he hoped and believed the great God would acquit, as the jury had done.

Mr. Hopkins, another of the jury, and the wag and mimic among them, expressing himself in regard to the justification of Mr. Sickles, said he would not for himself have been satisfied with a Derringer or revolver, but would have brought a howitzer to bear on the seducer.

The emotions of the counsel when the jury returned their verdict were manifested in various ways. Mr. Brady, in spite of all his experience as a criminal lawyer, became pale, nervous and agitated; Mr. Stanton, unable to repress the emotions of his big heart, is described as having almost rivaled David when he danced before the ark of the tabernacle; the usual stability of Mr. Phillips gave way, and covering his face with his hands he wept like a child Messrs. Magruder, Ratcliffe and Chilton pressed forward and greeted their liberated client; Mr. Meagher in the exuberance of his heart, clapped people on the back, and asked if it was not "glorious;" Mr. Graham was passive and undemonstrative, but was one of the first to welcome back his client to freedom; the District-Attorney said, "He thought it would be so," and his associate, Mr. Carlisle, avoided the scene. As to the jailer, he wept deeply, and could not understand Mr. Meagher when he condoled with him on losing his tenant.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR—Wednesday, April 27.

Supreme Court—Circuit—*Part I.*—Over and Terminer. *Part II.*—Nos. 770, 1590, 1592, 1594, 1598, 1600, 1602, 1604, 1608, 1610, 1612, 1614, 1616, 1620, 1622, 1624, 1626, 1630, 1632, 1634. *Part III.*—Adjourned.

Superior Court—Same as yesterday.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.

Before Justice Sutherland.

SUIT RELATIVE TO "LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE."

William H. Roberts vs. *Wm. S. Whitney et al.*—This is a suit involving the ownership of Laura Keene's Theatre.

It appears that John M. Trimble, the architect, obtained, originally, a twenty-years' lease of the ground on which the theatre is built, at a ground-rent of $6,000 per annum. Finding, however, that he should not be able pecuniarily to erect the theatre as he intended, he assigned the lease to Messrs. W. S. Whitney and W. F. Earle.

Still later, Mr. Trimble falled, and made a general assignment for the benefit of his creditors to the present plaintiff.

Meanwhile Laura Keene's Theatre had been built at an expense of about $50,000. It was erected under the superintendence of Mr. Trimble; but all the money appears to have been furnished by Messrs. Whitney & Earle. On the completion of the theatre the premises were rented at $21,000.

It is now claimed that Mr. Trimble only intended to *pledge* his ground-lease as security for the moneys to be advanced by Whitney & Earle, and did not mean to assign it absolutely. He alleges that his eyesight was so weak that, at the time of executing the assignment, he could not read it, and that it was not read to him, but he signed it, understanding it to be only an assignment of the lease as collateral security. Immediately on becoming aware that the instrument which he had signed was in form an absolute transfer, he claimed it again, offering to pay for improvements. The plaintiff, as his assignee, offered $36,000 for the improvements, which the defendants refused. The money was offered in certificates of deposit and bank bills. Defendants object that this was not a legal tender. They also allege that Trimble perfectly understood that he transferred the lease absolutely to them, and intended to do so; also, that he never paid anything towards building the theatre, and only acted as architect and superintendent.

The case is still on.

P. Y. Cutler and L. S. Chatfield for plaintiff; Mr. Van Vorst for defendants.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term.

Before Justice Pierrepont.

COCOAINE VS. COCOLINE.

Joseph Burnett et al. vs. *Edward Phalon et al.*—The facts in this case were stated in the Times of Friday, April 22. To-day the counsel for Messrs. Phalon & Son submitted points on their behalf to the Court. He contended that there could be no property in a mere descriptive name of an article, as in a trademark, but such name when invented and applied became a part of common language, subject to use by everybody.

He also urged that the evidence showed Burnett's Cocoaine to be a fraud upon the public in respect of its ingredients, and that on that ground the Court should refuse the plaintiffs the relief sought.

John Sherwood for the plaintiffs; S. B. Garvin and E. W. Dodge for defendants.

[Advertisement.]

A FACT FOR ODD FELLOWS!

* * * * * * * * *

ODD FELLOWS DECLINING!

* * * * * * * * *

The oddest of all odd fellows are those who go themselves, or allow members of their families to go upon the water without protection from drowning. Since the Delano Life Preserving Coat and Vest Company opened their handsome show-rooms and retail department, at No. 256 Broadway, these odd fellows have been steadily decreasing in number. The advantages and sure life-saving qualities of the beautiful Delano garments, have found favor everywhere and with everybody. Don't forget to look at the new Bathing Dresses.

[Advertisement.]

Dr. H. James discovered, while in the East Indies, a certain cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and general debility. The remedy was discovered by him when his only child, a daughter, was given up to die. His child was cured, and is now alive and well. Desirous of benefiting his fellow mortals, he will send to those who wish it the recipe, containing full directions for making and successfully using this remedy, on receipt of their name, with stamp for return postage. Address O. P. Brown, No. 19 Grand-street, Jersey City, N. J.

[Advertisement.]

Beautiful.—Knox's Spring Hats are selling as rapidly as Bonner's *Ledger*. His stock is a superb one, and comprises all sizes, styles, varieties and prices. Persons calling at the store, No. 212 Broadway, corner Fulton-street, cannot fail to be pleased. No matter how well a man may be dressed in other respects, he is not considered fashionably "put up" unless his "tile" is of the latest style, new and unexceptionable. Bear this in mind, and purchase your "Spring Style" of Knox, No. 212 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Ointment.—Asthma and quinsy, frightful diseases! exclaims the reader. We admit they were frightful thirty years ago; but Holloway's Ointment has disarmed them of their danger; by its use they can now be quickly and permanently cured; it never fails. Manufactory, 80 Maiden-lane, New York.

[Advertisement.]

American Medical Association, to meet at Louisville, Ky., 3d May Next.—Arrangements have been made by Doctor Van Pelt, on behalf of the Delegates, whereby they can procure tickets at the Office of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, No. 229 Broadway, corner Barclay-st., by presenting certificates of membership.

[Advertisement.]

Laugh While You May.—Nothing like laughter for health and entertainment! If you doubt, just witness "Our Irish Cousin" this afternoon and evening, at Barnum's Museum.

[Advertisement.]

Gas, Gas.—Gas Fixtures of new and beautiful designs, will be found at our manufacturing depôt, No. 376 Broadway. Wholesale trade especially invited. Warner, Peck & Co.

[Advertisement.]

Old Holland Gin.

500 cases of old Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps, manufactured with an extra quantity of Juniper, expressly for medical use. For sale by Udolpho Wolfe, No. 22 Beaver-st.

[Advertisement.]

Gurney's new Photographic and Fine-Art Gallery, No. 707 Broadway. Photographs, Daguerreotypes, Miniatures in Oil and Ivorytypes.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Name.	Date.	Leaves	For
Europa	April 27	New-York	Liverpool
Bolton	April 30	New-York	Southa'n.
City of Manchester	April 30	New-York	Cork.
Saxonia	May 2	New-York	Southa'n.
Arabia	May 4	Boston	Liverpool
Jura	May 5	New-York	Liverpool
Prince Albert	May 5	New-York	Galway.
Ariel	May 7	New-York	Southa'n.
City of Wash'gton	May 7	New-York	Cork.
Africa	May 11	New-York	Liverpool
North Briton	May 14	Quebec	Liverpool
Gilesgow	May 14	New-York	Glasgow.
Bremen	May 14	New-York	Southa'n.

FROM EUROPE.

City of Manchester	April 8	Cork	New-York
Africa	April 16	Liverpool	New-York
Bremen	April 16	Bremen	New-York
Bavaria	April 18	Southampt'n	New-York
North Briton	April 20	Liverpool	Quebec.
Niagara	April 23	Liverpool	New-York
Kangaroo	April 27	Liverpool	New-York
Anglo Saxon	April 27	Liverpool	Quebec.

FOR THE PACIFIC COAST.

Coatzacoalcos	April 27	New-Orleans	Minatitlan
Moses Taylor	May 5	New-York	Aspinwall
Northern Light	May 10	New-York	Aspinwall

FOR MEXICO.

Tennessee	May 1	New-Orleans	Vera Cruz

FOR HAVANA.

Quaker City	April 27	New-York	Havana.
Isabel	May 5	Charleston	Havana.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Huntsville, from Savannah—George W. Beach and lady, G. W. Houghton and lady, the Hon. F. H. Gordon, Chas. Clark, Wm. Correy, Mlle. Louise H. Wood, Thos. Seaborn, J. R. Chapin, C. Connery, T. H. Hemphill, Chas. Spencer, E. L. Carpenter, Ezra Barker, Geo. Carlisle, E. Jacobs, Lawrence Munson, John Sharpe, B. Banks, D. C. Gwson, and 20 in the steerage.

In bark Hasca, from Sagua—Ezra Hinckley, Mrs. Sarah Dunbar.

In bark Huntingdon, from Cardenas—Thos. Conner, Jr., G. D. Wiegand.

In brig South, from Galveston—Capt. Davis, of the steamboat Union.

In brig Tangent, from Cardenas—Mr. Henry Jones.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 3 | Sun sets.... 6 51 | Moon r. A. M. 2 27

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 3 31 | Gov. Island. 4 20 | Hell Gate.... 5 42

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, April 26.

Cleared.

Steamships Marion, Foster, Charleston, Spofford, Tileston & Co.; Europa, Leitch, Liverpool, E. Cunard.

Steamers Locust Point, French, Baltimore, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Chesapeake, Crowell, Portland, H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Ship Switzerland, Trask, Liverpool, Trask & Dearborn.

Bark Eagle, Baker, Curacoa, S. W. Lewis & Co.; Laura, Wilmsen, Bremen, H. Koope; Jos. Hale, Stevens, Callao, A. Ladd & Co.

Brigs Highland Mary, Davidson, Windsor, D. R. De Wolf; H. M. Hine, (Br.,) Dart, Halifax, C. A. De Wolf; A. Peters, McFarland, Trinidad, C. & E. Peters; Kecko, Treat, Union Island, Walsh, Carver & Chase; Kentucky, Carver, Buenos Ayres, Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Schooners Coast Pilot, Hotchkiss, Pernambuco, G. S. Coit; Stranger, Dibble, New-Haven, H. S. Rackett; Tiger, Clark, Elizabethport, R. P. Buck & Co.; Mary Anna, Gibbs, Alexandria, Baker & Dayton; Marine, Merrihew, Wilmington, ——; Ann D., Newton, Alexandria; C. T. Strong, Lisum, Baltimore, Mailler, Lord & Quereau.

Arrived.

Steamship Augusta, Woodhull, Savannah 61 hours, with mdse. and passengers to S. L. Mitchill & Son. Monday, 5½ A. M., exchanged signals with steamship Columbia; 8½ A. M., exchanged signals with steamship Florida; 1:40 P. M., exchanged signals with steamer Thos. Swann.

Steamship Huntsville, Post, Savannah 65 hours, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Chesapeake, Crowell, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Osceola, Smith, New-London, with mdse. to E. H. Rockwell.

Steamer Pelican, Aldrich, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Ship Glance, Coombs, Havana 16 ds., with sugar, &c., to Trask & Dearborn.

Ship John Bertram, (Ham.,) Knudson, from the Elbe March 26, with mdse. to L. E. Amsinck. March 29, off the Orkneys, caught a gale from N. N. E., lost jib and carried away mizzen topsail yard. Had nothing but northerly and westerly gales up to the Banks, in lat. 46 29, lon. 47 01. 22d inst., lat. 49 29, lon. 68 40, took a pilot from No. 2, Ezra Nye.

Bark Ocean's Favorite, Camm, Montevideo Feb. 24, with hides, &c., to H. D. Brookman. April 11 lat. 25 15, lon. 62 05, passed a ship stg. N. W., showing a white flag, with a large D. in it. April 23, lat. 36 lon. 71 30, passed a ship stg to the eastward, supposed the Charles Davenport. Has had gales from S. S. W. to N. W. the last 8 days.

Bark Henry Warren, (of Bath,) Chase, Cienfuegos 16th inst., with sugar to master. Saw passing in, brigs Dunkirk and Nalad, and schr. Sally Fars. April 20, lat. 30, lon 79 30, signalized ship Golden Eagle, of Keanebunk, and ship Aymilla, of Bath, stg. N.

Bark R. H. Gamble, Powell, St. Mark's 9 ds., with cotton, &c., to Smallwood, Earle & Co. On the 22d and 23d inst. experienced a strong gale from westward.

Bark Charlotte, (Swed.,) Echnibbe, Santa Cruz 17 ds., with sugar to Phillips & Co.

Bark Maraval, Grifling, Ponce, P. R., April 14, with molasses to T. T. Dwight.

Bark War Hawk, (Br.,) Harris, Bahia 38 ds., with sugar to Leycraft & Co. 30 miles S. E. of Bahia, saw ship "Tinron," of Sag Harbor, with 2,500 bbls. oil, bd. home, all well.

Bark Huntingdon, (of Baltimore,) Baldwin, Cardenas 8 ds., with sugar and molasses to Stevenson, King & Co. Experienced heavy gales on 23 and 24th, from S. W. to N. W.

Bark Itasca, (of Boston,) Brown, Sagua 10 ds., with sugar, &c., to Crosby & Crocker. Has had heavy weather.

Bark La Patrouse, (Fr.,) Bernard, Cette 69 ds., with wine, &c., in order.

Bark John Denham, Gray, New-Orleans and the Bar 14 ds., with cotton, &c., to Sturges, Clearman & Co. Has had heavy weather.

Barkantine Old Dominion, Johnson, New-Orleans 14 ds., with sugar and molasses to Robert & Williams.

Brig South, Williams, Galveston April 3, with cotton to D. C. Murray.

Brig Tangent, (of Boothbay,) Reed, Cardenas 12 ds., with molasses to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig G. T. Ward, Bringe, St. Marks 15 ds., with cotton, &c., to Brodie & Pettes.

Brig Perguin, (Br.,) Ingham, Bermuda 15th inst., with potatoes, hides, &c., to Middleton & Co.

Brig Acadian, (Br.,) Lockhart, Windsor 8 ds., with plaster to master.

Brig Altavela, Gilkey, Ponce April 13, with sugar, &c., to Sturges & Co. When in lat. 36, lon. 74, had a heavy gale from S. S. W.; lost stern boat and forward house, washing everything movable off deck.

Brig St. Mary, Johnson, Crop Island, W. I., 17 ds., with sugar, &c., to Vatable & Raymond. Feb. 26, on the outward passage Herman Myer, a seaman of Bremen, was lost in a gale.

Brig West, Studley, Galveston 17 ds., with cotton, &c., to D. C. Murray.

Brig Chiera, (Naples,) Russo, Castle la Mar 62 ds., with fruit to order.

Schr. Surprise, Cole, Halifax, N. S., 8 ds., with plaster and oats to Jas. Hunter & Co. 23d inst., took a gale from S. E. to W., off Fire Island—lost jib boom and foretopmast head and everything attached; received damage in sails, rigging, &c.

Schr Minnehaha, (of Wilmington, Del.,) Young, Cuidad, Bolivar 20 ds., with hides, &c., to Gomez, Walls & Co. On the 23d inst., in a gale of wind, lost flying jibboom, yawl, and received other damage. In lat. 28, lon. 21, passed ship Young Eagle, from Boston for New-Orleans.

Schr. Haxall, Winter, Richmond 5 ds., with flour, &c., to C. H. Pierson.

Schr. Al. Monton, (of Brookhaven,) Brewster, Baracoa 9 ds., with fruit to Thos. Gilmartin. No date, in a whirlwind carried away head of foremast and maintopmast.

Schr. Echo, (Br., of Gaysboro, N. S.,) Sullivan, Salt Key April 14, with salt to McCall & Frith. The bark Jas. Smith, for Boston, sld. in co.

Schr. William Bill, Dow, Sullivan, Me., 5 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. Wreck of the Wave, Taylor, Aguadilla, P., 12 ds., with fruit to T. Gilmartin. Schr. Amelia, of and from Newburyport, arr. 23d, and sailed same day for Mayaguez.

Schr. Hiawatha, Disney, Philadelphia, with coal, for Newburyport.

Schr. S. Waterman, Bowman, Philadelphia for New-Bedford.

Schr. James Nixon, (of Warren,) Usher, Kingston, Jam., 10 inst., with fruit to master. Has had heavy weather, lost foresail, &c.

Schr. E. R. Bennett, (3-masted,) Wood, Georgetown, D. C., coal.

Schr. M. Wrightington, Wrightington, Philadelphia, with coal, for Fall River.

Schr. H. & T. Hurtley, Cranmer, Philadelphia, for Providence.

Schr. J. Waterbury, Jones, Philadelphia, with coal, for New-Bedford.

Schr. Ada Green, Halifax, N. S., 21 ds., with oats to D. R. De Wolf.

Schr. Gilbert Green, Smith, Philadelphia, with coal, for Taunton.

Schr. Mary Brush, Hallock, Elizabethport, with coal, for New-Haven.

Schr. B. Dickerson, Weeks, Philadelphia, with coal, bound to Boston.

Schr. Roscits, Pinkham, Elizabethport, with coal, for Boston.

Schr. L. Sturtevant, (of Wilmington, Del.,) Corson, Arroyo, P. R., 19 ds., with sugar, &c., to master.

Schr. Allen H. Brown, Endicott, Philadelphia for East Greenwich.

Schr. L. W. Endicott, Leeds, Philadelphia for Providence.

Schr. Anthem, Britton, Matagorda 17 ds., with cotton to McCready, Mott & Co.

Schr. H. W. Morse, Phillips, Baltimore for Hartford.

Schr. F. Edwards, Babcock, Georgetown, D. C., coal.

Schr. G. B. Cowan, Williams, ——, with wood.

Schr. Grayhound, Somers, Virginia, with oysters.

Schr. Alex. Law, Wood, Virginia with wood.

Schr. Isle of Pines, French, Virginia, with wood.

Scar. Manfred, Hoit, Virginia, with corr.

Schr. Moderator, Selts, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. J. T. Brady, Hall, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. John Collins, Tremore, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. C. Day, Murray, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. Northern Light, Lake, Wilmington, N. C.

Schr. J. W. Whistler, Jr., Parker, Virginia, wood.

Schr. J. P. Burroughs, Merlin, Virginia, with corn.

Schr. Lucien, Sebaston, Beaufort, N. C., 13 ds.

Schr. Horseman, Mott, Washington, N. C., 4 ds.

Schr. Brothers, Davy, Georgetown, D. C., 3 ds., coal.

Schr. [illegible] French, Philadelphia for Fairfield.

Schr. [illegible] for Boston.

Schr. W. H. Rutan, Howes, Alexandria for Boston.

Schr. Eliza Hamilton, Bodine, Virginia, with oysters.

Schr. Britton Cook, Cook, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. F. F. Randolph, Hasleton, Philadelphia, coal.

Schr. E. Ross, ——, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. Roanoke, Jones, Elizabethport, coal, for Boston.

Schr. Caroline D., Murray, Virginia 3 ds., oysters.

Schr. Virginia, Paul, Elizabethport, coal, for Boston.

Schr. Maria Fleming, Daw, Wilmington, Del.

Schr. C. R. Bayley, Bayley, Phila. for Haverstraw.

Schr. Nile, Chambers, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. S. Ponder, Smith, Boston 5 ds., ballast to master.

Schr. M. L. Hall, Lawrence, Portland, 2 ds., stone.

Schr. E. J. G. Scott, Birdsall, Georgetown, D. C., coal.

Schr. David A. Foster, Chadwick, Virginia.

Schr. Ringgold, De Groot, Baltimore 3 ds., with corn.

Schr. Geo. H. Hoyt, Cranmer, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. Jonas Sparks, Rodgers, Georgetown, D. C.

Sloop John Post, Rogers, Virginia, oysters.

Sloop Harvest, Corwin, Providence 2 ds., with mdse. to master.

WIND—Sunset, S. W., with rain.

By Telegraph.

SQUAN, N. J., April 26, sunset—No vessels in sight. Wind light. Weather hazy on shore.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., April 26, sunset—One ship and one bark on the bar, bound out; two ships, two brigs and one bark at the S. W. Spit, bd. out. Wind W. S. W., light; weather cloudy. No inward-bound vessels in sight.

BOSTON, April 26—Arr. barks Elmwood, Deshen, Valparaiso; Moneynick, Smith, Charleston; schr. Julia Maine, Wilson, Cienfuegos; ship Richmond, Gockin, Savannah. Below—Bark Thos. W. House, Galveston.

NEW ORLEANS, April 25—Arr. ships Harriet, from New-York; Hannah Crooker, from Bordeaux.

Miscellaneous.

The bark Colin Macrea, Farrell, from Philadelphia, for Cienfuegos, with a cargo of shook and furniture, was wrecked on the N. E. Shoal of Grand Turk, on Sunday, 10th inst. Her materials and part of cargo were saved, brought into port and sold. The brig Helen Jane, from New-York, passed through the passage for Truxillo 6th.

Spoken, &c.

Arnold—whale-ship, of and for New-Bedford, with 1,200 bbls. oil, April 25, lat. 40 20, lon. 71 20—by pilot-boat Ezra Nye.

F. King—schr., was seen, strg. S., April 24, lat. 36 44, lon. 74 48.

Gov. Langdon—ship, of Portsmouth, from Mobile for Liverpool, 13 ds. out, April 20, lat. 28 35, lon. 79 45.

Emma Cushing—bark, bd. N., was passed, April 21, lat. 32 05, lon. 78 35.

E. Churchill—bark, of Scarsport, was passed, April 22, lat. 33 17, lon. 76 80.

Pel-boat—steamship, hence for Cowes, was signalized, April 25, lat. 40 20, lon. 71 20—by pilot-boat Ezra Nye.

Foreign Shipping Intelligence.

[PER CIRCASSIAN.]

Arrived from New-York—Feb. 19, Union, at Shanghae; April 13, Ashburton, at Deal; 14th, Jane Patten, in the Clyde; 15th, Chancellor, at Liverpool.

Arrived from New-Orleans—April 14, Lancaster, and Marion, at Liverpool; 18th, Henry, at do.; 16th, Lady Sale, at do.; 18th, Delft Haven, do.

Arrived from Mobile—April 15, Dunkotah and Osprey, at Liverpool; 16th, Shackamaxon, at do.; Arbroath, at do.; 18th, David, at do.

Arrived from Charleston—April 16, Noemie, at Liverpool, leaking and lost sails, &c.

Arrived from Savannah—April 18, Admiral, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Havana—April 13, Haidee, at Bristol; N. Biddle, at Liverpool; 18th Louisiana, at do.

Sailed for New-York—Feb. 15, Daylight, from Hong Kong; March 1, Manila, from Singapore; April 13, Sardinia and Star of the Union, from Liverpool.

Sailed for Boston—March 10, Andes, from Colombo.

MEMORANDA—The Stella, ashore on Sands Island, will become a total wreck.

The Susan Gowers, from Liverpool for Baltimore, put into Plymouth on the 18th leaky, and was discharging.

The Kitty Cloyd, from Liverpool for New-York, put back 16th inst., leaky.

Foreign Ports.

At Montevideo, Feb. 24, ship John B. Richardson, for New-Orleans about 25d, in ballast. Barks C. B. Truitt, Scull, for Rio in 12 ds.; Susan Clark, Elliot, for Buenos Ayres 23d; Star King, Smith, for do. 21st; Adriatic, Durham, for Cork in 12 ds.; Nelson Place, Robbins, for Boston, disg.—would take in sperm oil. Brigs Globe, Seaburn, from Georgetown, disg.; J. M. E. Jones, Calfield, for Salem, do.; Mankin, Mosely, from Boston, for Mauritius, to sail in 8 ds.

At Ponce, P. R., April 14, bark D. Webster, Mack, for New-Haven, arr. 13th; brigs Robert Morne, Bonner, for do. do.; H. Means, ——, do. do.; Nathan Spencer, do. in 4 ds.; Empire, Crowell, for New-York in 4 ds.; C. Hopkins, Hopkins, do. do.; Marshal Dutch, Gilkey, from George's-wn, disch.; schrs. Gun Rock, Mitchell, hence, do.; Mary Alice, Welsh, do. do.

At Valparaiso, March 15, ships Alexandria, Oracle, M. Angelo, Jas. Littlefield, Wild Pigeon, and Carrington; barks Lexington, Maria, (whaler,) M. L. Frank, and Scotland; brig Thompson Jones, arr. April, 1858. The steamship Washington has not arr.

At Barnegat, April 17, schr. Village Gem, for New-York, in 15 ds.

At Bahia, March 19, Br. brig Rosalie, for New-York, ldg., to sail in 2 ds.

At Cowland, Bolivar, April 6, brig William Wilson, to sail May 1; also a Dutch brig.

At Kingston, Jam., April 10, schr. Charlotte Minerva, for New-York.

At Sagua, April 16, barks T. Crocker, for New-York in 9 ds.; P. Pendleton, for do. in 5 ds.

At Salt Key, April 14, ship Sarah, for Boston, ldg.

Boarding—A young lady can be accommodated with board in a small family on Brooklyn Heights. One of musical talents preferred. Address CARTER, Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

Down-town board in a respectable family, not a boarding house. A large room suitable for two friends is now vacant. Terms very moderate. Call at No. 242 East Broadway.

For sale—three fine carriage-horses, well matched. Inquire at the stable, No. 5 East 28th-st.

$4 French calf dress boots at Jones', No. 10 Ann-st.; also, now ready the $2 50 and $3 50 Congress shoes and gaiters at Jones', No. 10 Ann-st.

Gas pipe sale.—Closing-out stock.—A large assortment cheap for cash.
John H. Ledderwood & Co., No. 9 Gold-st.

LECTURES.

MR. LORD'S HISTORICAL LECTURES.

At the close of these lectures on Monday evening, the Hon. Samuel B. Ruggles offered the following Resolutions:

Resolved, That we regard it a peculiar privilege to have listened to the admirable historical lectures of the Rev. Mr. Lord; presenting faithful and glowing pictures, in language at once vigorous and original, eloquent and descriptive of the men, the morals, the arts, and the governments of other ages.

Resolved, That this American community of ours in its comparative isolation from the older world, and its historical traditions, has reached a point in its onward march, where it particularly needs the instruction and guidance derived from historical knowledge, and a comparison of our present civilization with that of other countries and epochs; so that the attentive study of their history has now become a matter of general public necessity.

Resolved, That we know no way in which that study can be made more generally attractive and instructive than public lectures like these which have just closed; so replete with accurate knowledge, artistic feeling, lofty principles, and sound christian morality.

Resolved, That we respectfully invite Mr. Lord to extend his course to such length as he may find convenient.

The resolutions were seconded in a glowing speech by Dr. Asa D. Smith, and adopted unanimously.

Mr. Lord announced a second series of lectures, to commence to-morrow evening.

Second Series.—The Rev. Mr. Lord, in compliance with the resolutions adopted at the close of his last Lecture, will give a series of six additional Lectures on the *Great Representatives of Civilization*, at Clinton Hall, commencing THURSDAY EVENING, April 28. To be continued every MONDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS till closed. Subjects—*Hildebrand, and the Papacy; Dante, and Poetry; Luther, and the Reformation; Cranmer, and the English Reformation; Pascal, and the Jansenists; William III., and the Balance of Power.* Tickets for the Course, $1. Single tickets, 50 cents. For sale at the Music and Book Stores, and at the hall. Only 600 Course tickets will be sold. To commence at 8 o'clock.

THE ADDRESS DELIVERED BEFORE

Tuitean Chapter No. 86, U. A., by the Rev. Samuel J. Kraw, March 9, will be repeated at the Willet-st. M. E. Church, near Grand-st., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 27, at 7½ o'clock. Unavoidable circumstances having caused the meeting to be changed from Friday, the 29th inst. the same tickets will admit. Tickets may be obtained of the Sexton of the Church, Dr. A. Starr, No. 432 Grand-st. S. K. Earle, No. 54 Stanton-st., and E. Buckin, No. 60 Columbia-st.

Lecture.—"The Dignity of Labor, and Its Advantages."—At the request of the Lebanon Hall Library and Reading-room Association, James B. Dunn will deliver a Lecture on the above subject, in Lebanon Hall, No. 593 Hudson-st., and 179 Greenwich-st., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 27, at 8 o'clock. Admission free. A collection to be taken for the benefit of the Library.

Mrs. Coral V. Hatch will lecture this (Wednesday) evening, in Clinton Hall, Astor-place, commencing at 8 o'clock. And in Musical Hall, Brooklyn, SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Admittance 15 cents.

AUCTION SALES.

D. S. Hough, Auctioneer—Office, No. 220 Broadway.

Auction notice.—Genuine sale tomorrow, (Thursday,) April 28, at the private residence No. 53 West 11th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av., all the contents of the house, and without reserve, elegantly furnished with rosewood and imported furniture, in great variety and in very fair order; pier and mantel glasses; carpets; crockery and glassware, &c., also, a very fine assortment of kitchen utensils and furniture, with which the sale will commence. D. S. Hough, Auctioneer, office No. 220 Broadway, will sell, as above April 28, at 10½ o'clock A. M. precisely. Catalogues to be obtained at the house only, on the morning of sale.

T. Gouldsmith, Auctioneer.

Attractive sale of costly and elegant household furniture at public auction THIS DAY (Wednesday) April 27, commencing at 10½ o'clock, by T. GOULDSMITH, auctioneer, office No. 289 Broadway, at the private residence on West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs. Consisting of drawing-room suites, rosewood piano, velvet carpets, escritoires, book-case, pier mirrors, mantel mirrors, bisque figures, china vases, oil paintings. Dining-room furniture of every kind. Chamber—rosewood, mahogany, and walnut bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, hair mattresses, beds, blankets, quilts, sheets, comforts, pictures, sofas, rugs, mirrors, toilet sets, feather pillows, &c., &c.

Peed & Cole, Auctioneers.

Auction sale of elegant furniture.—By Peed & Cole, on THURSDAY, April 28, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 60 Beekman-st., comprising one suite of solid rosewood parlor furniture, carved in satin damask; 3 very rich suites of enameled chamber furniture, marble tops; oval

Supplement to The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27, 1859.

THE SICKLES TRIAL.

Arguments and Speeches on Both Sides.

Verbatim Reports of the Addresses of Mr. Carlisle for the Prosecution and Mr. Stanton and Mr. Brady for the Defence.

THE PRAYERS FOR INSTRUCTIONS TO THE JURY.

Verdict of the Jury---Mr. Sickles Acquitted.

From the Special Reporter of the N. Y. Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 23, 1859.

At the opening of the Court this morning, Senator BRODHEAD, of Pennsylvania, was examined as to the condition of Mr. Sickles' mind immediately after the death of Mr. Key. His testimony has already been published in the TIMES. After his examination had been concluded,

Mr. CARLISLE said he should state very briefly the grounds upon which he and his colleague supposed the instructions prayed for on their part should be granted, and why those upon the part of the defence, or some of them, should be rejected. To the first proposition prayed for by the prosecution, he did not imagine there could be any objection. It was consistent with the law as laid down by this Court. It simply places this proposition before the Court—that if this homicide was the willful and intentional act of the prisoner, provoked or induced by the belief that the deceased had seduced the prisoner's wife and had adulterous intercourse with her, nevertheless it is murder, if the jury shall find upon the whole evidence that there was not at the time of the homicide any assault or offer of violence by the deceased towards the prisoner provoking the killing. It presents hypothetically, upon the whole evidence of the case, a case of willful and intentional killing without provocation in law, as they understood the law of provocation: for it negatives hypothetically any assault or offer of violence upon the part of the deceased at the time he makes the first deadly assault, the intentional act of the prisoner. It further presents the distinct proposition that a previous seduction by the deceased of the prisoner's wife, though the jury may suppose such to have been the fact, is no provocation in law.

On this point it takes issue distinctly with one of the principal grounds upon which he understood the defence to rest hitherto. But the instruction proceeds further to guard the jury against the conviction of the prisoner if he was insane at the time of the killing; because, if all the other facts, circumstances and intents stated in the instruction hypothetically should appear to exist, yet if the prisoner be found by the jury to have been in fact insane at the time of the killing he is guilty of no offence. The cause of adultery as leading to homicide, wherever it is referred to in the books, is referred to exclusively in cases of the husband finding the adulterer *flagrante delicto*, and it is said by the text-writers to be an exception to the general rule of the law, which has been made in condescension—that is their language—to the frailty of human nature, it being supposed that the finding of the parties in that condition must operate so powerfully upon the husband as that human nature ought not to be expected to stop for one instant to reflect; and it is further by all the authorities confined exclusively to a case of instant killing. So that there are two things—the finding of the parties in the fact, and the yielding to the ungovernable instincts and impulses to take life, the effect of which is to reduce such homicide from murder to manslaughter. But there is no authority, and he said it confidently, either expressly adjudicated or by any reasonable interpretation, countenancing the doctrine that the adultery, whether it be discovered by the husband in the fact, or whether it become known to him otherwise, has ever been held to amount to or tend to establish a justification of the act. He had heard reason and eloquence upon this subject, but had not yet heard any authority cited by the counsel on the other side. All that has been said looking like a citation of authorities is a reference to the elementary writers treating on the organization of society at that fabulous period when man had not yet consented to enter into society. The argument, said Mr. C., has been constructed upon those loose speculative general expressions to the effect that every man is to judge when he finds himself aggrieved whether the law of the land in which his lot is cast has given to him a legal and adequate remedy, and if he determines it has not, or if it should be determined by others sitting in the jury-box or elsewhere that he has not been given such relief, then he is remitted to his original rights as in a state of nature. In other words, that at one and the same time] there exists in every community a state of society and a state of nature; that society itself, by its laws and by its organization, recognizes that there is an *imperium in imperio*; that cases must and do arise where private persons must act precisely as if they were in a state of nature, and be themselves the judge and the executioner, in respect of the injury complained of. I shall say nothing about that, for I think the statement of such a proposition is its best refutation.

One other thing also has been referred to, also founded upon the general expressions of elementary writers upon the subject of law and government generally; namely, that human laws must be in subserviency to the Divine law; that, as it is said by Blackstone, a human law which commands a man to do that which is forbidden by the Divine law is void and null, and he must not yield obedience to it. I should not go into any argument upon that subject. I concede, for the sake of argument merely, the proposition; but I deny that the Divine law authorizes anywhere the taking the life of any human being, for any wrong whatever, by the person wronged. I deny that the Divine law has spoken any more clearly against the odious sin of adultery than it has spoken of the inexpiable crime of murder, by which a human life is extinguished in this world forever, and by which, if the party be in his sin, only the infinite mercy of the Almighty God can save his soul from a death infinitely more dreadful than a thousand deaths of the body. I say that that sacred volume, of which I feel how little it becomes me to speak as an expositor of its sacred pages, has, from beginning to end, written in letters of living light the denunciations of the Supreme Being of such acts of violence as this. And I further say that, at no period of the Jewish dispensation, was it ever held, so far as my shallow learning goes, that the punishment of adultery by death was other than a judicial punishment. I deny that any of the texts quoted, or any other text that can be found in the Bible contains the idea that it was ever held that he who had been injured by an adulterer, being satisfied of the fact, was authorized to take his life.

Now, Sir, those who have learned from the writings of Dr. Paley will recollect that, in discoursing of the sin of adultery, after painting it, as every good man must paint it, in all its deplorable viciousness, in opposition to law, human and divine, he refers to that most touching of all the incidents recorded in the New-Testament, the occasion when the Scribes and Pharisees brought to our Saviour a woman taken in adultery. My colleague referred to it in the course of some observations the other day, but I desire to present an additional idea in reference to it bearing directly upon the Jewish law on the subject. The Scribes and Pharisees said to him: "Master, this woman was taken in adultery, in the very act. Now, Moses, in the law, commanded that such should be stoned; but what sayest thou?" The Evangelist adds: "This they said tempting him." How tempting him? Tempting him to take upon himself some judicial authority; tempting, that they might have occasion to accuse him unto the authorities. This the Saviour perceiving, "stooped down and with his finger wrote upon the ground as if he had not heard them." They continued. And lifting himself up he gives them that notable answer: "He that is without sin among you, let him first cast a stone at her." Stung by this, they left, one by one, beginning with the eldest, even unto the last. Then the Saviour, seeing the woman standing alone in the midst, said to her: "Woman, where are these thine accusers? Hath no man condemned thee?" She answered, "No man, Lord;" to which he replies: "Neither do I condemn thee; go, and sin no more." Upon this Dr. Paley observes that, when the Saviour asked, "Hath no man condemned thee?" and the woman answered, "No man, Lord," it is evident that he referred to a judicial condemnation; for in every other sense of private judgment, of the accusation of finding in the very fact, she was condemned. Then what is the answer—what is the declaration of the Judge of all Earth, of God in the form of man? "Neither do I condemn thee. [I pronounce on thee no judgment. I take not upon myself any judicial authority.] Go, and sin no more."

Now, Sir, if your Honor has not quite forgotten your Greek, and will look at the Greek original, you will see a further reason for this interpretation of condemnation as there used, in a judicial sense. The verb there used is *katakrin*, which is equivalent to the Latin word *judico: fero sententiam contra aliquem*. So that, at the period when the Saviour himself was among men, by his own lips have we the explicit declaration that there was no such thing at that time among the Jews as the right of private judgment and execution for the offence of adultery.

But, independently of this, coming down to the things of this day; considering for one moment our duty, our precious interests and rights as members of human society, what can be more shocking, what can be more utterly irreconcilable with all ideas of civilization, of order, of peace and good government, than the doctrine that he who comes to believe without doubt that one has most grievously wronged him, by this wrong or by any other wrong—if there be any to be imagined more grievous—he is to take into his own hands the knife and execute summary judgment upon the offender? Why, Sir, I submit that society could not exist with such a doctrine; I submit that when it comes to be once known that it is countenanced by this tribunal, here at the seat of Government, that such a right of private judgment and execution does exist, the land will present one great scene of violence and outrage; because it is impossible to limit the argument and reason to the single case of adultery. It must follow, and will follow, in the administration of justice, in every case where, in the opinion of the slayer, the human law does not afford him an adequate compensation for the injury done him. I do not know that it is necessary to say anything more upon this instruction.

In regard to the other instructions, Mr. C. said he was informed by his colleague that they all had been copied *verbatim* from the instructions given in the case of Day, except the last, which related especially to one portion of the evidence of the defence, which is the only portion applying to the day on which the homicide was committed, immediately before the commission of the act. That was based upon the instructions given in the case of Jarboe, though not literally copied from it, because the detailed circumstances to which it was made to apply there did not exist in this case, and to make it applicable to the signals, which did not occur in that case. It presents this single question to the Court: If the prisoner knew the deceased had previously had adulterous intercourse with his wife, and knew the fact also that the signals were made for the purpose of inducing his wife to repeat her criminal conduct, such knowledge by the prisoner, and the consequent state of passion, grief and sense of wrong in the prisoner's mind, does not constitute a legal provocation reducing the offence, which would otherwise be murder, to manslaughter. Upon this subject no authorities had been cited by the defence tending to show that the old law has been modified, which excludes any provocation by offensive language, insulting words, gestures, or any other thing than actual assault or offer of violence, from being received in instigation of the homicide from murder to manslaughter. This instruction is but the application of old and well-settled principles of law to the particular facts of this case.

In regard to the propositions offered by the defence, in the first place, many of them, if not all of them, were liable to the objection of being abstract principles of law. They are not in the form in which instructions have been presented in this Court. Undoubtedly they conformed to the practice elsewhere, or the eminent gentlemen who prepared them would not have presented them in this form.

The first proposition was merely an abstract proposition, and liable to the objection that by granting it the Court would be to submit to the jury the functions of judge. It would be to tell the jury that if they find any proof of alleviation, excuse, or justification arising out of the evidence for the prosecution, then the presumption of malice is gone. The effect would be for the Court, to whom the community looks for the law to govern the counsel and the jury in the jury-box, to leave it to the jury to see whether they can find any proof of alleviation, excuse, or justification in the evidence for the prosecution. What is meant by alleviation? Does it mean that in a general sense, in reference to the feelings with which men are disposed to look at the fact of killing under these circumstances, they may find something of alleviation in the act?—that it is not as if life had been taken under other circumstances?

Mr. Brady suggested that, before the counsel for the prosecution undertook to comment upon the propositions submitted by the defence, they should allow the defence to explain them.

Mr. Carlisle, for the purpose of saving time, was willing to run the risk of not understanding these propositions. The argument of the defence would be replied to by the District Attorney. He thought the propositions were plain enough for his comprehension. He thought it was for the Court to say what facts and circumstances it is competent for the jury, if they believe them, to consider as an alleviation, excuse, or justification in this case. It would be a very extraordinary course, certainly not the usual one, to say that the law is to go before the jury without any instructions from the Court as to what is meant by this equivocal language, "alleviation, excuse, or justification." The jury cannot be supposed to be acquainted with the law further than every man is supposed to know it. They are not to be supposed, without the aid of the Court, who is placed there for that purpose, to know what in law will amount to "alleviation, excuse, or justification." He objected to this proposition, therefore, on this ground, to say nothing of its being a mere abstract proposition of law.

Mr. C. said he must be permitted to preface any comments upon the second proposition of the defence by an expression of admiration at the singular adroitness with which these points are prepared. He thought he saw in the second proposition an invitation to the jury to consider whether, upon all they had heard in this case, the theory of his learned friend, (Mr. Graham)—he did not deny that it was also the theory of other gentlemen for the defence, but it seemed to be the particular property of Mr. G. in this case—that the homicide was justifiable is a rational theory. If the jury think the theory is rational, then the existence of malice is not presumable. It places the jury in this awkward predicament: They must either say that Mr. Graham's theory is not rational, or else they must say that there is no malice. While he acknowledged, to the fullest extent, the right of the jury to give a general verdict of guilty or not guilty, as they think the law and the facts require, he denied that it is the province of this Court or of any Court to invite the jury, or to submit to the jury upon application of counsel, the question whether the law be thus or so. We had better in that case—the Court would understand that he said it with the most perfect respect—abolish the Bench entirely, and just take the jury without any interference by the Judge. He knew of no authority and no precedent to justify this proposition. It is general, abstract, liable to be misunderstood, and on the face of it, by its express terms, includes a submission to the jury by the Court of the whole law of the case. The Court was bound to instruct the jury whether the theory be rational or not, and as to what facts amount to a justification in law if they believe them. While the Court is not authorized to any extent to interfere with the province of the jury in respect to the facts, he submitted that neither this nor any other Court, without practically abolishing and nullifying the office of Judge, could submit such a proposition as this.

The third proposition was a variation in terms of the same thing, and only goes beyond the other in boldly laying down the conclusion that if the jury, upon any rational hypothesis consistent with the evidence, find that the defendant was justifiable or excusable, then he must be acquitted.

Having guarded the prisoner by the first three propositions from conviction of murder, and having guarded him from the conviction of manslaughter, the counsel in their fourth proposition take a step backwards and say in substance: "We shall show this jury, and the prosecution cannot deny it, that Mr. Sickles intended to kill Mr. Key, and it is not manslaughter." In one sense it is very much like the proposition submitted on the part of the prosecution, and would be identically the same proposition if instead of ending "he cannot be convicted of manslaughter," it ended "he is guilty of murder." But this is not true as an abstract proposition. It does not follow that because Sickles intended to kill Key, he cannot be convicted of manslaughter. A man may intend to kill another and yet neither be justifiable nor guilty of murder. Suppose the first assault is made by the deceased, and in the heat of a sudden affray the party being attacked does mean to kill his assailant, he draws a deadly weapon upon him and kills him: if it falls short of self-defence would not that be manslaughter? Yet this proposition is the abstract unqualified assertion that if the person intended to kill deceased, the existence of such intention, without inquiring into any of the surrounding circumstances, secures him from a conviction of manslaughter, and being so secured, the defence fall back upon the first three propositions and say the prisoner must therefore be acquitted if the jury find upon any rational theory that there was any altercation, excuse, or justification of the act.

The fifth proposition is again asking the Court to voluntarily surrender into the hands of the jury its functions as the judge of the law; to surrender to them the whole question of law and fact as to whether Mr. Sickles was justifiable or not, thereby exposing society to the effect of those doctrines of which he must speak as he understood them, though no doubt the counsel on the other side understood them differently—which he believed inconsistent with the maintenance of civil society. The Court tells the jury if these propositions are adopted "the common law, as upon this subject, the law under which you are sworn, is immaterial. If you think upon any rational theory, either of divine justice, Jewish law, or whatever theory it may be, if it strikes you as rational that he was justified in taking this man's life, you are remitted to the consultation of your own bosoms without the aid of law, subject to the infirmities of nature which all of us have, and you are asked to say in substance whether the unhappy deceased did or did not deserve the fate he met, and if upon the whole case you think he deserved his fate, then you are to acquit the prisoner."

Mr. C. said he should not address any argument to the Court in order to induce him to reject such a proposition as that.

The sixth proposition boldly put forth the doctrine of divine justification. The Court was asked to say that if any man discovered that at any time another has had criminal or adulterous intercourse with his wife, he has the right, recognized by the law, to slay the adulterer wherever he meets him.

The objection he had to the seventh proposition was its liability to misinterpretation. He thought he understood what was meant by it, though he was not certain from whom it was quoted. He noticed that it was marked as a quotation.

Mr. Brady remarked that it was quoted from instructions drawn up by Mr. Bradley in the Day case, which instructions were granted by the Court.

Mr. Carlisle replied that he felt confident that the Court in adopting the language prepared by one of the counsel, understood the expression "a diseased mind," to mean simply insanity. He could fancy his learned brother (Mr. Graham) who seems to have the great dramatist so much at his finger's end, by a little transposition in making a powerful appeal to the jury, instead of "diseased mind," saying "mind diseased," and then the great dramatist comes in.

> "Canst thou not minister to a mind diseased;
> Pluck from the memory a rooted sorrow;
> Raze out the written troubles of the brain," &c.

And then we have such a state of mind as was painted by the witnesses and counsel as to the condition of this unfortunate prisoner on the day of the homicide and the day previous; a man described to be overwhelmed with grief; all the passions, if you will, let loose by a blow, too much for a man to bear with coolness; anger, grief, rage, revenge; and it is to be asked whether a man in that condition has a "mind diseased," and is to be absolved from accountability, from the fact of killing? Whether by reason of that condition of mind—namely, that in a burst of passion he did not at the moment think that what he was doing was a crime—he is to be held accountable? That is to say, if a man is so much enraged, so smarting under a sense of unspeakable wrong and injury, as to feel that the man who has injured him deserves death, and slays him in his passion, when at the moment he was not conscious that he was doing wrong, he is to be treated as if he were insane. It was a most dangerous doctrine. It struck him that one of the most important duties the Court could perform was to define distinctly the difference between a mind disturbed by passion and a mind diseased and insane. The proposition is so put to the jury that they may properly infer from it that nothing more is necessary than for a man to act under extreme excitement, so that he is not for the instant impressed with the crime he is committing, though he may kill for the gratification of his passion of revenge, to be considered insane and irresponsible. This is the great danger of this whole defence of insanity; infinitely worse than those cases of simulated insanity which occur now and then.

The eighth proposition was the same thing a little differently expressed. The language is even more exceptionable than any of the previous propositions. "If the jury believe, from any predisposing cause, Sickles' mind was impaired." What is meant by that? A man's mind is always impaired when he is in a passion; it is impaired when he is in great grief; and "at the time of killing Key he became or was mentally incapable of governing himself in reference to Key." That is to say, the effective operation of his mind, the region of passion, became so much inflamed, and justly, that he was incapable of governing himself in reference to Key, and could not restrain his indignation, his passion, and his revenge; in other words, once put a man in a condition where he feels himself impelled by an inexpressible sense of wrong, and he may revenge himself by slaying the perpetrator of the wrong without being guilty of murder or manslaughter. It is said further, however, by way of qualification, that he must be "unconscious that he was committing a crime as to the said Key;" that is to say, the prisoner must have come to the conclusion that to kill Key was right, that he would not be called to an account for it, or, if he was, that the jury would acquit him; that if the prisoner, by his own reasoning, brought himself to adopt that theory, or, if he adopted it by advice of counsel, he was guilty of no crime.

In reference to the ninth proposition, Mr. Carlisle said the jury were to judge of what was the state of Mr. Sickles' mind as to insanity. He did not object to it specially, except from the fact that it selected parts of the evidence upon which to found the instructions, and from that fact that it evidently looked to exhibitions of grief and passion as constituting insanity. Mr. C. said there was a code which, under certain circumstances, would hold that the deceased had forfeited his life to the prisoner; that was the code of the duellist; but that code is a code, as its name indicates, of honor and not of assassination; a code where he who invites his adversary to the field, and he who is invited, scrupulously, with jealous care, with formality, with witnesses, whatever in it may be wrong, however inexcusable it may be, takes care that there shall be perfect fairness of combat, so much so that in olden times it was the right and duty of witnesses chosen by the parties, upon any indication of unfairness, to take the life of the party who sought such unfair advantage, whatever may have been his wrong. With that code, however, he had nothing to do. It is unchristian, it is denounced by the law, and one which is fast fading from favor in any quarter of this land. He referred to it only to show that those who hold that the life of one may be forfeit under these circumstances do not hold that he may be slain as a wild beast in the streets.

Mr. Graham thought that by that code the adulterer was never entitled to be regarded as a man of honor.

Mr. Carlisle said with regard to the tenth proposition that, as an abstract proposition, he was not there to dispute it. It, however, suggested to him an inconceivable state of things. It suggests that a man may for a single instant be insane, and yet the continuity of his mind may not be broken; that he may the instant after, as he was the instant before, be perfectly sane. He did not believe in the existence of such insanity. He did not think any theorist had ever suggested it. He thought the proposition in that form was objectionable.

There were some authorities in respect to the eleventh proposition which the speaker said he would furnish in the course of the argument; he had not the books now in court. The Court had already remarked, in the course of this trial, that every man is presumed to be sane until he is proved to be insane. The contrary is, therefore, not proven when any doubt is raised. The proposition is, in substance, this: A man is charged with crime; the law presumes him to be sane until the contrary is shown; he undertakes to rebut the presumption, and alleges that he was insane, and offers to prove, not that he was insane, but to bring such facts as shall raise a doubt in the minds of the jurors whether he was sane or not, and the presumption of the law that a man is sane until the contrary is proven is to give way the moment a doubt is raised; the Jury are to find that the insanity has been proven because there is a doubt, however inconsiderable, as to the sanity. While, said the speaker, this evidence of insanity is one which, next to real insanity, appeals in a manner which no human heart—no heart not of stone—can resist, it is of all others most dangerous to the peace of society, most easily counterfeited, most calculated to confuse the mind, and bring within the protection of insanity cases of mere passion; it furnished the strongest reason, aside from the ordinary rule of logic that a doubt does not prove the contrary, why such a defence should be required to be proved beyond a reasonable doubt.

The learned counsel closed his argument by referring to this doctrine, as laid down by Chief-Justice Shaw, by the Supreme Court of South Carolina, and by the twelve Judges of England. (Roscoe's Criminal Evidence, 952.)

Speech of Hon. E. M. Stanton for the Defence.

Mr. Carlisle having concluded,

Mr. E. M. STANTON rose and said:

May it please your Honor: It becomes my duty to present some considerations to the court upon the points of law submitted on the part of the defence as prayers for instructions to be given by the court to the jury. The event that has brought the jury and the prisoner at the bar into the solemn relation they now hold to each other, and has made the court and counsel participators in this momentous trial, is the death of Philip Barton Key by the hands of Daniel E. Sickles, on Sunday, the 27th day of February, in this city. The occasion of that event was an adulterous intrigue between Mr. Key and the wife of Mr. Sickles. The law, then, arising upon the case depends upon the relations which the parties held to each other at the fatal moment when the death took place. Two theories have been presented, the one by the prosecution, the other by the defence. Those theories, as in all such cases, are opposite. It will be for the judgment of this Court, upon a comparison of the theories with the known and established principles of the law, to guide the jury in the instructions which shall be given.

The act of taking human life is designated in the law by the general term of homicide, which may be either lawful or unlawful. The act of Congress which governs in this District designates two grades of unlawful homicide: murder and manslaughter. Murder is defined to be where a person of sound memory and discretion unlawfully killeth another in the peace, with malice aforethought. The grand criterion of that crime is said by Blackstone to be premeditated malice, the cool reflection and sedate forethought, which, undisturbed, by any existing cause, or without provocation, indicates that the act proceeds from a wicked, depraved, and malignant heart. Manslaughter is defined to be the unlawful killing of another without malice, either voluntarily, as in a sudden quarrel, or involuntarily, in the commission of some unlawful act. In some of the States of this Union the law designates other grades of unlawful homicide, but only the two that have been named are designated by the act of Congress as offences punishable by the laws of this District. But life may be taken under circumstances which the law will excuse or justify. What circumstances are excusable or justifiable by the law are not designated by the act of Congress, nor could they be, for they depend upon a variety of circumstances which could neither be foreseen nor enumerated, and must be judged by rules and principles of law established by judgments of wise tribunals, and by the maxims of society, which form a part of the common law of the land, and are essential to its peace and security. Those rules and principles are commonly illustrated by examples and cases whence the reason of the law can be derived, and from the application of that reason to the facts of any case that may arise the true rule of judgment is ascertained. The examples of excusable or justifiable homicide usually relate to person, property and certain social relations. The case of justifiable homicide, which most often occurs, and therefore is most familiar to the judicial as well as to the public mind, arises in personal defence. If a man be unlawfully assaulted, for the protection of his life or person from great bodily harm he may kill the assailant. This rule proceeds on the principle of self-preservation, implanted in the human breast, and pervading all animated beings, from the worm that crawls to the man that stands erect in the image of his Maker. It also proceeds upon the principle of *necessity*, for where the law can neither prevent nor redress the wrong, it leaves protection in the hands of the individual as a natural right. The second class of cases relate to property and habitation. If a thief enter a man's house in the night season to steal his property, or to rob him with violence in open day, the thief or the robber may lawfully be slain; for a man's home is sacred, and the law guards the sanctuary of the family with the peril of death against the secret foe who enters in the concealment of darkness and the hour of repose, and from ruffian violence in open day.

The third class of cases arises from the social relations; from the regard in which the law holds female chastity and the sanctity of the marriage bed,—the matron's honor and the virgin's purity being more inestimable in the law than any man's property or even his life. The present case belongs to this class. The principles on which this class of cases depends are those on which rest the foundations of the social institution, and as they here involve the life of the prisoner, they cannot be too carefully considered. Those principles have never come before a judicial tribunal in a form more impressive than now. Here, in the capital of the nation, the social and political metropolis of thirty millions of people, a man of mature age, the head of a family, a member of a learned profession, a high officer of the Government, intrusted with the administration of the law, and who, for years at this bar, has demanded judgment of fine, imprisonment and death against other men for offences against the law, has himself been slain in open day in a public place, because, taking advantage of the hospitality of a sojourner in this city, being received in his family, he debauched the wife of his friend, violated the bed of his host, and dishonored his family. Upon that ground alone he was slain. The news of this event has already gone to the corners of the earth, and millions of families, the whole civilized world, are now watching with anxious hope to behold this case determined on what Sir William Blackstone calls the true principles of criminal law; upon principles permanent, uniform, and universal: in conformity with the dictates of truth and justice, the feelings of humanity and the indelible rights of mankind; upon principles that shall establish upon the best and surest foundation, peace to the home and security to the family of men.

The instructions presented by the defendant bring to the view of the Court two consistent lines of defence—one, that the act of the prisoner at the bar is justified by the law of the land under the circumstances of its commission: the other that, whether justified or not, it is free from legal responsibility, by reason of the state of the prisoner's mind, occasioned by the crime committed against him by the deceased. In both points of view, the relation which the deceased and the prisoner bore to each other at the moment of the fatal act are to be observed—the one as a husband, outraged before his own eyes in his home, his family, and his marital rights; the other an adulterer, *flagrante delicto*. And in this point of view, regarding both parties, counsel for the prisoner at the bar insist that his act was justified by law. Counsel for the prosecution assert that that act is destructive to society; that his act demands judgment of death against the prisoner at the bar, because the peace of society requires his life as a fitting penalty. The defence and the prosecution both plant themselves upon principles essential to the organization and existence of society. A brief review, then, of those principles is here demanded in the outset. The civilization of mankind, the very existence of civil society, depends not simply upon human life, because man can live in a savage state and without civilization; but the civilization of mankind and the existence of civil society does depend upon the family relation. A nation is but an aggregate number of families, and all social virtue proceeds from that relation. "Who knows not," said John Milton, "that chastity and pureness of living cannot be restored and continued, unless it be first established in private families, from whence the whole breed of man comes forth?"

"The family," says another distinguished moralist, "is the seminary of the social affections, the cradle of sensibility, where the first lessons are taught of that tenderness and humanity which cements mankind together; and, were they extinguished, the whole fabric of social institutions would be dissolved." In a general sense the family may embrace various relations and degrees of affinity more or less near, but, in a strict legal sense, it embraces the relation of husband and wife, parent and child, brothers and sisters. Now, the first great link in this social chain, upon which all others depend, is the nuptial tie that unites husband and wife. The union of the sexes proceeds from a natural impulse implanted in the human breast for the continuation of the species, but were that union regulated only by the passions it would soon degenerate into unbridled sensuality and licentious indulgence, as with savage races and wicked men. "Eternal discord, jealousy and violence," says a great moralist, "would ensue if man's chief object of affection were secured to him by no legal sanction, were his domestic enjoyments disturbed by incessant anxiety and licentious indulgence, inflamed by hope." No man, be his calling or station in life what it may, whether a statesman or a politician, a lawyer or a judge, a minister or a physician, a farmer, a merchant, a mechanic, a laboring man, a man of letters or a man of ease, no one could accomplish any object or follow any business if his chief earthly happiness were exposed to the adulterer's lawless invasion—if he was racked with incessant anxiety to keep the wife that another man might safely court.

To shut out these evils, we are told that marriage was ordained by God; that it existed from the earliest infancy of mankind, and that where it does not exist, they are sunk in barbarism; and the benign influence of the Christian religion to the human race is chiefly manifest in the permanence and dignity it gives to the marriage union. But the dignity and permanence of marriage is destroyed by adultery with the wife. Whatever may be the sin of the husband, who is faithless to his vows, when the wife becomes the adulterer's prey, the family is destroyed. The family, as before remarked, embraces the relation of husband and wife, parent and child, brother and sister. And now, observe for a moment, how each and all of these relations are involved in the ruin of the wife. Whether marriage be regarded as a holy sacrament or a civil contract, when a man accepts a woman's hand in wedlock, he receives it with a vow that she will love, honor, serve and obey him; that she will cherish him in sickness and in health, and, forsaking all others, cleave only unto him. This union of husband and wife is sealed, whether the ceremony be performed by a minister or by a magistrate, by the same solemn injunction of human and Divine law, "Those whom God hath joined, let no man put asunder." No matter what may have been her character and conduct before, no matter what may have been his habits and walk in life, by *marriage* the wife is sanctified to the husband. The security of the home is an absolute right of all men, and it is of the utmost importance that this right should be secured to the evil as well as to the good. If the domestic happiness of a good man be destroyed by the adulterer, he may have many other sources of consolation—many ties may bind him to society. But the bad man's home may be his all, and if that home be destroyed, what shall save him, and others like him, from despair? It is one of the blessings of the marriage institution that it weans men from their sins and binds them by insensible degrees to their duties. And the law, by securing a man's home, affords the strongest inducement for the performance of men's duties. This sacred seal of the nuptial tie, pronounced at your marriage and at mine, was no idle ceremony. It was the solemn warning of the law to all mankind of the sacred relation which the wife holds to the husband, that thenceforth no man should look upon the woman to lust after her. It commands the adulterer to beware disturbing their peace. It *hallows the home*. Now, the injunction thus pronounced surely has some sanction. But the penalty for disobedience to that injunction did not originate in human statutes; it is not to be found in any act of Congress; it was written in the heart of man in the Garden of Eden, where the first family was planted; when the wife was formed from a rib taken from the husband's side, and pronounced "bone of his bone and flesh of his flesh."

And now, I beg your Honor to observe the consequences, to the family, of the adulterous breach of that injunction. I believe that every woman who takes upon herself the marriage vow means at the time faithfully to keep it, and no wife yields herself to the adulterer's embrace until he has won her love from her husband. By that act, the worst dishonor that man can suffer was heaped upon him whom the wife was bound to honor. She revolts from her obedience, and serves the husband no longer, when her body is surrendered to the adulterer's use. And how can the forsaken husband be cherished by her who leaves him to cleave to another—by her who is too apt to long for the hour of his death—if, as too often happens, it be not hastened by the poisoned cup administered by her own hands, or by the pistol or the knife of her paramour. Thus it is seen that the husband is robbed of love, honor, obedience, kindly service and cherished affection. *Those whom God hath joined the adulterer puts asunder.*

Next as to the relation of parent and child. That relation is the most universal in nature, and has the most solemn sanctions of the law. Its tenderness is known to him who, after the hour of travail, has received his offspring in his arms, has watched over its smiling infancy, has rejoiced in the bright promise of its youth, and has been accustomed, day by day and year by year, to trace in the lineaments of the child the features of the mother's face blended in strange harmony with his own; to look to this new being sprung from their joint existence as the hope and joy of their declining years. And if in God's providence he has not only watched over the cradle, but has stood by the grave of his offspring and has witnessed earth committed to earth, ashes to ashes, and dust to dust, he knows that the love of a parent for his child is stronger than death, for the bitter lamentation, "Would to God I had died for thee," has been wrung from many a parent's breast. But when the adulterer's shadow comes between the parent and the child, it casts over both a gloom darker than the grave. For what agony is equal to his who knows not whether the children gathered around his board are his own offspring or an adulterous brood hatched in his bed. To the child it is still more disastrous. Nature designs that children shall have the care of both parents. A mother's care is the chief blessing to the child; the mother's honor its priceless inheritance. But when the adulterer enters a family, the child is deprived of the care of one parent, perhaps of both. When death, in God's providence, strikes the mother from the family, the deepest grief that preys upon the husband's heart is the loss of her nurture and example to his orphaned child, and the sweetest conversation that parent and child can ever have is when they talk of the beloved mother that is gone. But how can a father name a lost mother to his child, and how can the daughter hear the mother's name without a blush. Death is merciful compared to the pitiless cruelty of him whose lust stains the fair brow of innocent childhood with a mother's shame, and corrupts a mother whose example may taint the daughter's heart. Again: the pride and glory of the family is its band of brothers and sisters, sprung from the same love, with the same blood coursing in their veins; their hearts are bound together by a cord that death cannot sever; for wide asunder as may be the graves of a household, varied as may be their lot on earth, when life's rough ocean is passed, soon or late, they may rejoice on the heavenly coast—a family in heaven. But when the adulterer puts the young wife asunder from her husband, her child is cut off from all kindred fellowship; the companionship and protection of a brother of the same blood can never be hers; no sister of the same blood can ever share her sorrows or her joys. Alone, henceforth, she must journey through life, bowed down with the mother's shame. Nor does the evil stop there, but it reaches upwards to the aged and venerable parents of the wretched husband and the ruined wife, and stretches around to the circle of relatives and friends that cluster around every hearth. Such are the results of the adulterer's lust upon the home—upon the home, not as it is painted by the poets of fancy, but upon the home as it is known and recognized by the law, as it exists in the household and belongs to the family of every man. They show that the adulterer is the foe of every social relation; the destroyer of every domestic affection; the fatal enemy of the family, and the desolator of the home. The crime belongs to the class that is known in law as *mala in se*; it is evil in itself, fraught with ruin to individuals and destruction to society. Such being its nature we can easily perceive why it is that in Holy Writ the crime of the adulterer is said to be one that admits of no ransom and no recompence; we can perceive why it is that in every book of the old and the new testament it is denounced; why it is that by every holy lawgiver, prophet and saint it is condemned. We can understand why it is twice forbidden in the ten commandments; and why Jehovah himself from the tabernacle, in the midst of the congregation, declared that "the man who committeth adultery with another man's wife, even he that committeth adultery with his neighbor's wife, shall surely be put to death." By God's own ordinance he was to be stoned to death, that every family in Israel, every man, woman and child, might have a hand in the punishment of the common enemy of the family. By the Levitical law the adulteress was subject to the same punishment, but the Redeemer of mankind, when upon earth, is supposed to have mitigated the punishment of the adulteress by requiring him that was without sin to cast at her the first stone. But no such condition was imposed in favor of the adulterer. There was no mitigation of his punishment, and we know His judgment of the sin of the adulterer, whose sacred lips declared that "He who looks upon another man's wife to lust after her, committeth adultery in his heart." But from the silence of scripture on that occasion it is to be inferred that as the adulterer and the adulteress were taken in the act, the adulterer on that day in Jerusalem had been put to death by the husband, as he might be by the Roman law, before the adultress was brought to the Saviour's feet. This case recorded in the gospel of St. John has been decided here, as it often is, in favor of the adulterer and against the husband. But the argument of Dr. PALEY, alluded to by the counsel who has just preceded me, conclusively shows that that case cannot be cited in support of the adulterer's plea. In that day in Jerusalem, the laws of Moses, as a civil and political institution, had passed away, the sceptre had departed from Judea, and the Roman law had taken its place. Why was it that the men of Jerusalem brought not to our Saviour the adulterer taken at the same time, if they wanted to know the Saviour's judgment of the sin of adultery? But, while by the Roman law the adulterer suffered death, that punishment does not seem to have been imposed upon the adulteress. The woman, therefore, was brought to the Saviour's feet to hear what would be His judgment by those who then thought to tempt Him; for if the Saviour on that occasion should undertake to say the laws of Moses ought not to prevail, then an accusation might be brought against Him in the synagogue; if, on the other hand, He should hold that the law of Moses was to be enforced, then the ready accusation would leap to their lips that He was usurping judicial functions, and He would be brought to the judgment seat of the Roman authorities. And, as Dr. Paley observes, that case only serves to show that the Saviour by His word and acts on that occasion meant to rebuke those who tempted Him, but were not designed to shield the adulterer from the just deom of the law.

The examples that are usually given of the adulterer's punishment are where he is taken in the act. It will be observed, however, that the great original of human laws, the books of Moses, do not limit the punishment of the adulterer to that condition. What, then, is the act of adultery? In a legal sense the act of adultery is not limited to the fleeting moment of sexual contact, for then the adulterer would forever escape. But the law mocks not reason and human nature with any such vain absurdity. The act of adultery, like the act of murder, may extend over an indefinite period of time. And in a legal sense the act of adultery comprehends *every proximate act* in furtherance of, and as a means of, the consummate purpose of the wife's pollution. This is an established principle of English and American law, recognized from the time of Lord Stowell, as will hereafter be shown. If the adulterer be found in the husband's bed he is taken in the act. If, on the husband's approach, he leaps from the couch and be found in a closet or under the bed, he is as clearly taken in the act as if the woman were found in his arms. If he provide a secret place for the express purpose of committing adultery with another man's wife, and he found leading, accompanying, or following her to that place for that purpose, he is taken in the act. If he not only provide but habitually keeps such a place, and is accustomed by preconcerted signals to entice the wife from the husband's house, to join her in the street, and accompany her to his guilty den, and if, after having given the preconcerted signals, he be found watching, spy-glass in hand, and lying in wait around the husband's house that the wife may join him for that guilty purpose, *he is taken in the act*. If a man hire a house, furnish its chambers, provide its bed, for the express purpose of habitually committing adultery there with another man's wife, and is accustomed day by day, and week by week, and month by month, to entice the wife from her husband's house, to tramp with him through alleys and streets to that den of shame, and after the hour of enjoyment send her back to her husband's house to receive his kiss and greet the pure wives and daughters of friends gathered at his board while her cheek may be yet flushed, and her form palpitating with the adulterer's embrace, it is an act of adultery the most appalling ever recorded in the annals of shame. And if, moreover, he has grown so bold that he will take the child of his friend, his little daughter, by the hand, separate her from the mother, lead the child to the house of a mutual friend to be kept there in charge while he leads the mother off to the guilty den in order to enjoy her there, it surpasses all that has ever been conceived or written, of cold, deliberate, remorseless lust! If this be not the culminating point of an adulterer's depravity, how much further can it go? *There is one point beyond.* The wretched mother, the ruined wife, has not yet been plunged into the horrible gulf of common prostitution to which he is rapidly hurrying her, and which is already yawning at her feet. Shall not that mother be saved, and how shall it be done? When a man has obtained such power over another man's wife that he can

ground but what was consistent with the plainest principles of law and the most undoubted rights and deares interests of society.

This, may I please your Honor, be the true and distinct proposition of law. Ryot, that by marriage the husband acquires a legal interest and exclusive right in the person and chastity of his wife, absolute as his own life, and that may be defended by the same weapons and to the same extent that he may defend his own life.

It is said that by the act of Congress upon the organization of this District, the laws of the State of Maryland were continued, and that the common law of England may have dwelt there ever since. For England may have dwelt there ever since the settlement of the State. But it has been often said that the common law is part of the law of the land.

This brings to inquire, what is the common law of this District. Immortal usages never become the law of this District, because they are ancient customs, approved by the judgment of the people, and reiterated by judicial decisions, constitute, according to Blackstone, the common law of England; or as it well expressed by the Supreme Court in 2 Bailey, 56, "the *lex non scripta*, or *common consent and agreement of the community*, as one applicable to different relations, and capable of growth and change with the habits, customs, and social condition of the people.

It was said by the Supreme Court, in the case of Van Ness *ex. Packard*, 2 Peters, 144, that the common law of England is not to be taken to in all respects that of America; our ancestors brought with them its general principles, and claimed it as their birthright, but they brought with them and adopted only that portion which was applicable to their situation. Neither, then, in the State of Maryland, nor in this District, has been adopted the prosecution claims that the principle that the husband is guilty of a crime. But this Court may, perhaps, have power now to incorporate or adopt any principle of the common law which may be found adapted to the habits, customs, and social condition of the people.

It is a fact that by the Supreme Court, in the case of Van Ness *ex. Packard*, 2 Peters, 144, that the act of Maryland declares that all the statutes of England, and all the common law of England, in the nature of action of the common law of England, in the nature of action of the common law of England, in the nature of action of

render it probable that every name associated with the case may become a part of our juridical history from that of your Honor to the designation of the humblest witness called in the cause. There are questions in it which affect humanity—society in its dearest and most valued relations—and mankind may well observe the course of your Honor and the action of the jury. I hope it is not presumptuous in me to say that I believe in having been afforded means to know with what sentiments the great body of the American people regard this trial. I have confidence that if the earth could become sentient, and being endowed with such a brain, heart and soul as abide in man, it would in thunder tones proclaim on the questions involved in this case the judgment for which Mr. Sickles hopes, and we, his advocates, contend.

But let us see as bearing on one of our requests what facts quite indisputable are presented on the case of the prosecution, calculated to explain how a collision occured between Mr. Sickles and Key so near the house the latter had so often entered as cherished guest and friend of the latter—a house upon a question affecting the lease of which, and its duration, Sickles had been Key's client.

These gentlemen are suddenly brought in contact, loud conversation occurs, no word of which any witness undertakes to describe—no one! After the loud conversation comes the period in which occurs a "scuffle," a "tussle," between these parties—what to Mr. Cormick, who was in the house near by, seemed to be what he called "a street-fight," and he could imagine it to be nothing else. In the course of that encounter, Mr. Sickles draws a pistol and fires a certain number of shots. Which of them took effect, at what precise moment they occurred, in what position Mr. Key was, are all matters for discussion and doubt. Partly on the testimony of witnesses, which is very conflicting, and partly on the testimony of the able and intelligent physician, Dr. Coolidge, who was produced here on that stand, the whole affair is to be judged. The result of this collision is, Mr. Key has received a death wound, and is taken to the Club House, where, shortly after, he expires. After he is so taken from the scene of this tragedy, there is found near the spot where the collision happened an opera glass which belonged to him, and a Derringer pistol. And now, if your Honor please, to whom did that pistol belong? Who used it in that encounter? There is no witness who pretends that Mr. Sickles had in his possession any weapon whatever except a *revolving* pistol. No statement or insinuation came from the lips of any witness that he had any other weapon. The conclusion, that he could have had any other weapon, is entirely excluded by the proof. Then, I ask, who owned that Derringer pistol? Your Honor remembers what proof we proposed to give in regard to Mr. Key being, as he said, "prepared for any emergency," and I say to your Honor that it is an absolute presumption of law, in view of the established facts of that collision, that the pistol in question belonged to Mr. Key, and had been used by him in that encounter. This presumption is made conclusive by the fact, that although the intimate personal friends of Mr. Key have surrounded this table—have been hourly in this Court-room, and have carefully watched the progress of this trial—of these friends, including Mr. Jones, who has been steadfast, and faithful, and staunch, *not one has been called to show, that the Derringer pistol picked up at the scene of that collision, did not belong to Mr. Key.* No one has been asked to testify whether he had or had not seen it in the possession of Mr. Key. No one is called from his household to prove that he never had such a weapon. None of the servants who surrounded him—not one human being on earth of all his friends—not one of his relatives or associates has dared to state, or has been asked or been permitted to state, that this pistol did not belong to him. Then your Honor, what is the law? It is, that whenever, in reference to any case presented against an accused party, the facts established furnish any rational hypothesis—either that, in a capital case, for example, the accused did not commit murder, or that he might have committed justifiable or excusable homicide—if those facts do not necessarily and logically exclude the conclusion that the killing was not murder, then the prisoner is entitled to the most lenient and merciful view that can be taken of the evidence. And this, may it please your Honor, brings me to a case full of importance, as bearing on the prayer for instructions we have offered. It is the case of the United States *vs.* Mingo, in 2d of Curtis' Circuit Reports, and is the first case in the volume. I read it in reference to first, second, and third of our instructions.

The deceased in that case was one Johnson; he and the prisoner Mingo were at the time of the homicide hands on board a ship. They had been at variance with each other for some time, and at last met at the forecastle one day, Johnson having in his hand a hatchet, and Mingo a sheath-knife. A collision occurred between the men, about which the nine witnesses examined on the trial gave conflicting testimony. During the affray, Mingo stabbed Johnson three times, giving mortal wounds, of which the latter soon died.

Here's a hatchet in the hands of Johnson, and a sheath-knife in the hands of Mingo! So, we have a revolving-pistol in the hands of Sickles, and a Derringer in the hands of Key, and no mortal being to gainsay it! We have had a number of witnesses examined for the prosecution, and here, as in the case of Mingo, no one of them can state the origin of the transaction, or the words that were used by the parties when they met. Then we have Mingo giving three stabs with a sheath-knife to Johnson, and killing him. And so we have Sickles firing three shots, which, it is said, took effect upon Key, though but one of them was mortal; and am I not right in saying, that no living man will undertake to declare, in view of there being no evidence of the proprietorship of that pistol, what were the words, the provocation, the real character of the meeting between the parties? Is there any man who can say that Mr. Sickles, in meeting Mr. Key, did not remark to him, "Sir, you have dishonored my bed, you have defiled my bed," and that Key did not respond, "Well, Sir, so I have, and you can make the best of it;" and that this latter declaration was not accompanied by insulting epithets, by profanity and deadly insult—that Key did not announce that he was prepared for any emergency, and that, therefore, throwing down his opera glass and drawing the Derringer pistol, he did not fire it? Who shall say that this is not consistent with the testimony of the prosecution? And who shall say that I have not a right to receive from your Honor instructions to this jury, recognizing this possible state of facts? I would not violate the law of the land—I would not insult the gentlemen of the jury by refusing to maintain the defence on the lofty ground to which it has been lifted by Mr. Stanton. We stand here upon the law of right, the law of God, the law of man, the justice and propriety of the homicide, irrespective of the other question of insanity, to which, in a moment, I will very briefly refer—[Here Mr. Brady was interrupted by the Court requesting the Marshal to keep order, and, then continued]—If your Honor please, it is a peculiar characteristic of human nature, that each gentleman thinks his own conversation the most interesting, and I suppose that partiality is operating upon me this moment. If such a feeling or belief could exist on an occasion of such importance as this, and if any of my friends in this Court-room have got tired of the sound of my voice, which is a fact as to myself, they will be good enough to indulge themselves in some other place, although I would be delighted to have the pleasure of their society either in this Court-room, or out of it. [Laughter.]

Before referring to this subject I have another circumstance on which it may be necessary to say a few words. My learned friends exhibited a bullet which was found on the person of Mr. Key, and which produced the mortal wound. When that bullet was first shown, I supposed the object was to prove that it fitted the Derringer pistol, and, therefore, that an effort would be made to connect Mr. Sickles with the ownership of that weapon. But, unfortunately, the bullet did *not* fit the Derringer pistol. So that the fact has been established that the bullet which killed Mr. Key came out of a revolver. What became of the bullet which was in the Derringer pistol, which pistol the prosecution took great pains to prove was picked up on the scene of the encounter and was found to have been charged and freshly exploded?

Proof of the ownership of this pistol was demanded by the actual necessities of the case, but has not been adduced, and now stands, as did other portions of this case which were known to the prosecution, and were closed against our view, until providentially revealed to us at a very late period in the history of this trial. In view of that additional consideration, let me call your Honor's attention, and that of my learned opponent, to the charge given to the jury by Judge Curtis, with whom I take it for granted your Honor enjoys a personal acquaintance, and who certainly is esteemed by us at the North as one of the ablest lawyers and judges of whom that section of the country is justly proud. He says:

"On the question of the burden of proof, after consultation, the Court are of opinion that it is incumbent upon the Government to prove a felonious killing; and if upon the whole evidence the Government has failed to satisfy the jury beyond a reasonable doubt, that the killing was felonious, the verdict must be not guilty."

Judge Curtis, in his charge to the jury, stated three theories capable of being adopted, as the jury might ascertain the proofs to establish, viz: murder, manslaughter, and justifiable homicide. In the course of his observations, he said. "But in considering whether Mingo could reasonably have avoided killing Johnson, the law does not demand of him the same coolness, and the same deliberate exercise of judgment which you, viewing the circumstances after the event, and being in safety, can and will exercise!"

Now, if that case were any more confused in its circumstances than the one before us, I am unable to perceive it. If there were any more contradictions in the case of Mingo than in the testimony of the witnesses brought forward in this case, I cannot see them. Mr. Delafield, the very good-looking young gentleman who was examined here, obstinately persisted in putting Mr. Sickles on the wrong side of the street, and will have it that he was on the side opposite to that on which, in point of fact, he was walking. The testimony of Mr. Delafield in this case is directly in conflict with that of all the other witnesses who have been examined as to the facts to which he testifies. It is sufficient to say, he puts Mr. Sickles on that side of the street where all the circumstances of the case show he could not have been, if the other witnesses are to be believed. I merely mention that, without meaning any disparagement to Mr. Delafield. I see no reason to distrust his integrity; and besides, he has about him that ground of commendation and love which, I am sorry to say, is passing away from most of us youth. [Laughter.]

I never saw Mr. Key but once, and then I did not see his face. But, whatever else may be said about him, I suppose there are none of his surviving friends, and none who knew him at all, who would doubt that, in a desperate case, and under a strong provocation, he would fight; and that, in reference to such contingency, he would occupy the same position that this prisoner does, if their relations had been changed—that, meeting another in the street, under the same circumstances, his conduct would have been similar; and here we have this state of facts, that being in the street, and meeting one another, words passed between them—words which no mortal has heard, or which, if heard, have not been told—and a collision occurred. As in the case stated by Judge Curtis, each had a dangerous weapon, both fought, and Johnson was killed. So, here, a scuffle or tussle occurred, and Key was killed.

I am entirely at a loss to perceive how the jury can fail to investigate very closely the proofs on which the prosecution rested, and to consider whether they make any clear or positive case against Mr. Sickles, or whether, on those proofs, the result should be what occurred in the case of Mingo—a verdict of acquittal, if for no other reason, because it cannot be certainly determined on the evidence for the Government whether the accused committed any crime. The law would be a mass of folly if the rule should be otherwise than as your Honor has stated it heretotore, that statement being in accordance with the adjudications to which I refer. It would be very ridiculous, if I may apply such a term directly and properly in a law argument, that a jury should know of a collision of two men, and on the testimony of the prosecution, find that the party killed was the assailant—that he was in the wrong or the first to make the attack—that it should be shown on the part of the Government that he came with a deliberate intent to kill, and yet that, being killed himself, all the intendments and presumptions of the law must go against the survivor; and that, too, in opposition to the facts established by the testimony for the prosecution itself. There is no such law. Judicial assassination would, if that rule prevailed, be as common now as it was on the occasions referred to in some of these law books, where the man, charged with a crime, was immediately immured in a dungeon, had no right to counsel, had no right to see the face of a friend, had no right to process to secure the attendance of witnesses, was subjected to torture, as Guy Fawkes was, when that man who has such an undeserved reputation for integrity at the bar, Lord Coke himself, stood by and saw the torture inflicted; and the testimony of his signature, to the proceedings in that case against Fawkes, shows that whilst his lips were full of charity, his heart was full of malice. That was a time when some of the decisions were made which converted the bench into a medium of the most atrocious murder. We live in no such time, and we may thank God we have escaped it. And when we read that provision in the Constitution, to which my friend, Mr. Magruder, referred at an early period in this case, we find, brief as the passage is, the caution with which it guards against any such evil practices, and against any such inhumanity as prevailed during the period to which I have thus referred. Now, before passing from this subject, I have but one other remark to make regarding that transaction; and I dwell on the subject to show that the prayers we present are not on abstract propositions, that they are not hypotheses which there is no proof to warrant, for if they were such, I would concede at once that your Honor would not hesitate a moment in regard to them. It is a fact that four shots are proved to have been fired, and that, on the evidence as it stands in this case, but three were discharged from the pistol of Mr. Sickles. Whose was the fourth shot? Where it took effect, I am not called upon to say, nor do I know, but I am permitted to say that the Derringer pistol belonged to Key—that the evidence in this case establishes that it belonged to Key, and that it was used, beyond all denial, as the evidence shows, in that collision. There is a circumstance of great moment that brings to my mind the confirmation of the truth of our views in this matter. It is, that the gentlemen who came from the Club-house understood the circumstances precisely as I do. They knew that there was no reason for making against Mr. Sickles any accusation whatever. That Club-house was a place of habitual resort for Mr. Key. His friends were there in numbers on the Sunday in question.

When it was ascertained that Mr. Key was lying near that tree, perhaps in a dying condition, these personal friends, I do not remember their number now, but they were gentlemen of character, no doubt of courage, and fully alive to the importance of maintaining the law, and no doubt thoroughly impressed with an abhorrence of blood, no doubt accustomed from childhood to look upon murder and the assassin with disgust, came to the scene, interfered with Mr. Sickles to prevent his firing again at Key if he so designed, heard from Mr. Sickles the remark "he has dishonored my bed, defiled my bed, dishonored my house," all of which forms, or some of them were used, and permitted him to pass away entirely unmolested, no one crying "shame," no one saying "murderer," no one seeking an officer to take him in charge, no one attempting to arrest him. The judgment of that jury, a jury in the old common law sense summoned from the vicinage, the judgment of a jury made up of Key's friends, there was that in the circumstances then existing, and on the declaration of Mr. Sickles he had done no wrong, but might walk whither he pleased free as any citizen in this District, and no one to stay his steps.

Now, if your Honor pleases, let me advert to the case made by the defence, and the instructions applicable to that. And first I shall speak on the subject of provocation, as connected with our fifth prayer, on which we request that the jury may determine on all the circumstances of the case whether or not Sickles perpetrated any crime whatever.

I must confess that I have been so unfortunate as not to understand the spirit of the adjudications made by this Court if that instruction do not embody what I take to be your Honor's rule. Your Honor has steadily refused instructions to the jury founded on any hypothesis if those instructions would exclude any item of proof given in the case, and I suppose that if we had prepared instructions exhibiting what would have been our case on the whole evidence, we would have been conforming to your Honor's rule; in regard to which I have been waiting to receive your Honor's observations, anxious to listen to your decision with respect, such as I have heretofore entertained towards your Honor, and I trust it is not unbecoming in me to say so, considering that though not a "promising young man," as some of the newspapers recently call me, I am sufficiently young to feel for age when it dignifies itself and dignifies public position, that regard which, as in this case, prevents it from being said that I make a mere empty compliment in the sentiment I have uttered. I remark in passing that the case of Ryan, (2 Wheeler's Crim. Cases,) from which so much effective influence was derived in its frequent citations by counsel, and lastly by Mr. Stanton, is an authority directly in point, that it is for the jury on all the evidence to determine, even in the case in which the husband slays the adulterer, whether the act is one of murder or manslaughter; and it was with that case in our hands, and sustained by your Honor's judgment, as already quoted, that this instruction was drawn. When my learned friend, Mr. Carlisle, said that these instructions we e very adroitly drawn, he was giving us credit for that capacity which particularly resides in him; for in addition to his other accomplishments—to the talents and acquisitions which have made him eminent in this community—it will be accorded to him that in shrewdness and sagacity he has no superior. Now, adroitness was not the object which my brethren and myself had in preparing these instructions. Our purpose was to make them consistent with your Honor's decisions and the principles of the law, and to present our prayers in the shortest possible form. I may be pardoned for saying that the learned gentleman is a little critical, if not hypercritical, in this instance; perhaps it may be said of him that he is nothing if he be not critical.

The prosecution insinuate, if they do not expressly charge, that the provocation was perfect on Saturday afternoon, the 26th of February, when Mr. Wooldridge made a certain communication to Mr. Sickles, which I shall not mention just now. Much argument of the learned gentlemen at various stages of this case, in reference to what is called "cooling time," proceeded on that idea. They have argued indirectly—I do not mean indirectly in view of concealment or evasion, or disingenuousnes, but they have suggested, without saying so in terms, that Mr. Sickles had the long watches of Saturday night and the whole forenoon of Sunday, to brood over this alleged wrong, to collect his thoughts, and to meditate upon a proper course of action before he assailed Mr. Key. In one aspect of this case, as presented by the prosecution, that argument might be effective; but the idea that cooling time ever was a question to be determined by the Court as matter of law, since the system under which we live has been introduced is, with great deference to my learned opponent, entirely incorrect; for every citation that I have, ever heard or read, which stated that the Court shall judge or may judge as to what is cooling time, adds that the jury may say what the period of time was. Under our system of general verdicts, you cannot separate the question as to the amount of time from the question whether it was sufficient to restore composure. I acknowledge that in a certain view of the case, which has been submitted by the prosecution, it might be argued that if Mr. Sickles had no provocation from Saturday night when this communication was made to him by Wooldridge, until Sunday, at the time he met Mr. Key, there was a "cooling time"—that he acted with deliberation, and, as the law books sometimes say, with revenge. But if your Honor please, provocation as we claim, was given upon the instant before he went out of his house on that Sunday, and if the same subject of provocation had existed before, that would not detract from the influence of the provocation, but would make it the stronger and greater—the more invincible and the more controling. In reference to that you will remember a few facts to be considered in connection with the proposition that the jury are to determine upon all this, and the testimony which your Honor admitted, and which, before you had been called to pass upon it, my learned friends allowed, and correctly allowed, to be given. It has been unfairly said that the learned gentleman who conducted the prosecution might have excluded all testimony as to the waving of that handkerchief. And if there be any gentleman who indulges in any such censure, and who has the slightest respect for my opinion, I say that the course adopted by the prosecution was one which showed that they acted from a sense of their duty as professional gentlemen, well acquainted with the science of the law, and perfectly conversant with the correct mode of discharging their duty. Now the waving of the handkerchief was admitted in evidence. It was a white handkerchief. Mr. Key was unfortunate in that; unfortunate in selecting a handkerchief of that color, which amongst even the most savage nations of the earth, is regarded as emblematic of purity, of peace, of good faith, of regard for hospitality, and detestation of treachery. The hue of the flag of truce was selected. I hope I will be pardoned by my learned brethren, and by the Court, for this remark in passing, made not in anger, but in sorrow, made with a feeling which I am sure stirs the hearts of all my associates in reference to the sudden departure from earth of one who belonged to our profession, that if he had attached as much importance to the dignity of a banner as did his distinguished sire, if he had within him fresh recollection of those lines which are identified with the ensign of our country wherever it may be seen on earth, if he had remembered that the "Star-spangled Banner" had been recited everywhere that ensign had waved,—now in the heart of Africa, or on the giddy height where nearest to the sky the most adventurous American has reared it for the honor and glory of his country,—Philip Barton Key would never have chosen so vile a substitute for its beautiful folds, he never would have forgotten the two lines:

"And thus be it ever that freemen may stand
Between their loved homes and the war's desolation."

His noble father thus incorporated in lines of imperishable beauty and grandeur the duty of the American people to protect their homes against the invasion of the foe; how does it become less the duty of the American to protect his home against the traitor who, stealing into his embrace under pretence of friendship, inflicts a deadly wound on his happiness, and aims a relentless blow at his honor.

Now if your Honor please, this raises up before us the question of adultery and its consequences to which my learned associate, Mr. Stanton, so well referred. It presents to us the use of that handkerchief, that foul banner which polluted the atmosphere of Washington, and recalls the suggestion of my brother Stanton, that the common law to be enforced in this District is the common law that should be found to consist with our habits, customs, social conditions and instincts. It recalls to our mind what is said as to adultery, being a crime made seriously punishable by law over the whole face of the earth, and that connects itself with the other view he presented that it had never ceased to be a crime in the estimation of the jurists of England.

I am furnished by a gentleman of great ability and distinction, of profound learning and capacity, who has cast his lot among the people of this District—my friend, Professor Dimitry, whom I am happy to mention with honor—this brief abstract of the law of adultery:

First—Among the Jews, by the law of God, the adulterer or adulteress were both stoned to death.

Second—In Greece, Lycurgus decreed that adultery should be punished the same as murder.

Third—The Saxons, by their law, burned the adulteress to death, and over her ashes reared a gibbet on which the adulterer her accomplice, was hanged.

Fourth—Some of the Northern nations of Europe suspend the adulterer to a hook—*istis quibus pecasset partibus*—and left him a sharp knife, with which he was compelled to inflict self-punishment, or expend his guilty life in protracted torture.

Fifth—In England, in the reign of Alfred, the woman was shorn and stripped to the waist, driven away from her husband's house, and, in the presence of all her prelations, was scourged from tything to tything, until death ensued; while the adulterer was strung up to the next tree.

Sixth—In France, under the laws of Louis the Debonair, both parties suffered capital punishment.

Seventh—Constantine inflicted capital punishment against adulterers of both sexes, and Justinian, in his reformation of the code, left the same penalty menacing male adulterers.

Eighth—In the vicissitudes of time, adulterers were condemned to be scourged and banished, or scourged and doomed to row for life in the galleys of France.

Ninth—The Spanish laws deprived the adulterer of that through which he had violated the laws of society and the sanctity of the marriage bed.

Tenth—In Portugal, the adulterer was burned to death with the adulteress; but if the husband chose to save his guilty wife from this fearful chastisement, she was set free with a fine. I feel that I am warranted, continued Mr. Brady, in saying, when compelled to speak of the sin of Mrs. Sickles because it is a necessary part of this transaction, that, in consideration of her extreme youth, and of the moral power which a man like Mr. Key might exercise over her, or some worse power, under the circumstances to which I will not refer—it is not wrong that, in our own hearts, and perhaps not wrong that down deep in the heart of my friend who is at this bar to-day, there should be some lingering remnant of hope that she has not entirely destroyed herself; and it was a gratifying circumstance to me, when it was testified that in the period of his agony, and after the death of Key, Mr. Sickles was noticed by the officer to approach the stairs for the purpose of ascending them; the officer stationed himself at the foot because he feared that in the then condition of Mr. Sickles that he might injure her who had been the partner of his life, whose head had been laid on his bosom, he, with a manliness that I know belongs to Daniel E. Sickles, gave him to understand that whatever was the condition of his mind, her person was safe from his touch.

Counsel then continued to read from Prof. Dimitry's abstract of the laws of adultery as follows:

Eleven—In Poland the adulterer was taken to the nearest bridge leading to the market town, in or near which he resided, and was there nailed or hooked to the main bridge post, a knife being at the same moment put into his hand to enable him to free himself by the mutilation of these parts. *Quibus presumisset peccare.*

Twelve—In the Kingdom of Bohemia, the penalty of the adulterer was decapitation, and that of the adulteress was perpetual seclusion, spent in menial drudgeries, and in penance on bread and water.

Thirteenth—In Roman history, instances frequently occur of adulterers being put to death; and until the enactment of the *lex Julian*. The husband had the right of summoning all the relations of the adulterous wife, and trying her on the *hemicyclium*, the hearthstone of the household, and there and then adjudging her to death.

Memorandum—Our penal legislation on this subject is worse than useless; it is scandalous, for its very provisions are contrived to pour ridicule and ribaldry on the head of the husband, or on that of the wife, as the case may be.

Some laws seem to have treated the adulteress with more leniency than her betrayer. That spirit affected my client. We have been compelled in this case to speak of the name and act of Mrs. Sickles, because they were a necessary part of every discussion relating to the particular topic now before us, yet, in consequence of her extreme youth, and the moral, or, I should say, immoral power which a man like Mr. Key might exercise over her, under circumstances to which I will not refer, it is not wrong, your Honor, that in our hearts, and perhaps not wrong that down deep in the heart of my friend who is at this bar to-day, there should be some lingering remnant of hope that she has not entirely destroyed herself; and it was a gratifying circumstance to me to know—and I am sure none of us were otherwise than pleased with that little incident of the trial—that when in his agony the officer noticed his intention to ascend the stairs, he stationed himself at the foot because he feared in the then condition of Mr. Sickles that he might injure her who had been the partner of his life, whose head had been laid on his bosom, he, with a manliness that I know belongs to Daniel E. Sickles, gave him to understand that whatever was the condition of his mind, her person was safe from his touch.

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"Pathos much oftener than imagination falls within the province of the advocate. As employed at the bar in actions for adultery, seduction and breach of promise of marriage, ostensibly as a means of effecting a transfer of money from the purse of the culprit to that of the sufferer, it sinks yet lower than its natural place, and robs the sorrows on which it expatiates of all their dignity. The first of these actions is a disgrace to the English character, for the plaintiff, who asks for money, has sustained no pecuniary loss, and what money does he deserve who seeks it as a compensation for domestic comfort, at the price of exposing to the greedy public all the shameful particulars of his wife's crime and of his own disgrace. He speaks of modesty destroyed, of love turned to bitterness, of youth blasted in its prime, and of age brought down by sorrow to the grave, and he asks for money. He hawks the wrongs of the inmost spirit, 'as beggars do their sores,' and unveils the sacred agonies of the heart, that the jury may estimate the value of their palpitations. Money will not compensate, not because it is insufficient in degree, but in kind, and, therefore, the consequence is, not that great damages should be given, but that none should be claimed. When once money is connected with the idea of mental grief, by the advocate who represents the sufferer, all respect for both is gone."

This expresses what I hope is now the prevailing sentiment of the Bar and people of England and the spirit of its jurisprudence. This leads me to remark briefly on the sixth prayer for instructions, in which we claim that if Sickles killed Key while the latter was in criminal intercourse with the wife of the former, the homicide was justifiable. In this connection many cases or precedents of verdicts have been cited. That of Bowyer, in Virginia, is one in which he killed the seducer of his daughter more than a month after being informed of the fact, and yet the "called Court" would not send the case to a Grand Jury, but discharged the accused. Allusion was recently made by a public journal to a case in France, which was supposed to condemn such an act as that of my client. On this point, I call your Honor's attention to a trial reported in the *Journal des Débats* of June 28 and 29, 1857.

On the 23d of June, 1857, Abdon Souffarez was tried at the Assizes of the Department of Upper Garonne, at Toulouse, in France, for the alleged murder of Charles Broustet. The accused was Professor in the Normal School of Toulouse—the deceased a Professor in the School of Arts. Broustet seduced the wife of Souffarez, and she confessed it to her husband while in bed with the latter. He rose next morning saying he was going to revenge the injury—took a pistol, went to Broustet's residence—shot and killed him, and exclaimed as he left the room: "I am very glad I have revenged myself!" To a friend, whom he shortly afterwards met in the street, he said: "Mr. Broustet has violated my wife; she is dying; I have just revenged myself upon the seducer." Hearing a cry of "Murder," he fled. His wife, a few days afterwards sprang from a window and killed herself in remorse.

These facts appeared on the trial, and it was also shown that serious and unpleasant differences had occurred between the accused and his wife, and he had not treated her kindly.

Able arguments were made on both sides, the counsel for the defence distinctly and strongly condemning the crime of murder, but insisting that even life might be taken from the invader of the conjugal relation by an injured husband.

Souffarez was immediately acquitted.

Another illustration of the public sentiment which controls such cases was the occurrence in Canada mentioned by Mr. Stanton. The husband who there slew the adulterer, did so long after the seduction of his wife, and the homicide was quite deliberate. Yet its perpetrator was acquitted, in the presence of an able Court, fully alive to the importance of maintaining order and punishing crime.

My brother Carlisle alleged that there was no text in Scripture which, in terms, justified the killing of the adulterer by the husband. So much has been said about this sacred volume, and so many extracts have been made from it, that I may be pardoned for alluding to one passage which has not before been mentioned in the course of this trial, and which seems to me eminently appropriate at this stage of the case. It has a bearing upon the question of sanity; it has a bearing upon the question of recompense to the husband, and it contains the prophecy of Heaven in reference to the adulterer's doom; and if it ever met the eyes of Mr. Key, he might have seen in it the Eternal "handwriting on the wall," and prepared himself to avoid the consequences which are here predicted.

I read from Proverbs, 6th chapter, 27th to 35th verses, both inclusive:

"27. Can a man take fire in his bosom and his clothes not be burned?

28. Can one go upon hot coals and his feet not be burned?

29. So he that goeth in to his neighbor's wife; whosoever toucheth her shall not be innocent.

30. Men do not despise a thief if he steal to satisfy his soul when he is hungry;

31. But if he be found he shall restore seven fold; he shall give all the substance of his house.

32. But whoso committeth adultery with a woman lacketh understanding; he that doeth it destroyeth his own soul.

33. A wound and dishonor shall he get; and his reproach shall not be wiped away.

34. For jealousy is the rage of a man; therefore he will not spare in the day of vengeance.

35. He will not regard any ransom; neither will he rest content, though thou givest him many gifts."

"Jealousy is the rage of a man." Thus speaks the Great God of the universe to us. It is peculiarly the rage of the man, and no wisdom of the inspired record, no estimate ever formed of human nature is more accurate or illustrated by a greater number of proofs. Why, I venture to say that if Mr. Key had possessed a wanton or mistress in the District in which he died, and if any man had thought proper to venture within the house he had hired to infringe upon so much of the right as he claimed, and the duty involved in even that relation, he would have been false to the instincts of his nature and of humanity if that rage with reference to even such a foul intercourse, did not strongly and inefaceably exist in him. And if I could have the grave opened and summon here a witness who has not been called; if I could put Phillip Barton Key on the witness-stand of the court in which he once officiated as prosecuting officer; if I could ask him in virtue of his birth, education, whatever manly characteristics belonged to him, whatever opinions he derived from associations with gentlemen, what he would have done if any scoundrel, betraying the trust of friendship had, under the circumstances disclosed in this case, invaded his house, deceived and violated and ruined his wife, and brought shame and reproach upon him. What he would have done, and what would have been his response, I leave your Honor to say, I leave the learned prosecutor to say, I leave his friends who served him to say. "Jealousy is the rage of a man." It takes possession of his whole nature. No occupation, no enjoyment, no sweet society of friends, no brilliancy of sunlight, no aspirations of hope, no promise or prophecy, can for one instant keep out of his mind, or his heart, the deep, ineffaceable, consuming fire of jealousy. He is yielding obedience to an instinct planted in every creature on earth. I cannot speak of the worm, its amours, or its jealousies, but when I enter the walk of nature, where I can see the smallest bird which moves in the air, I find that this same jealousy of nature leads him to inflict death upon the stranger who invades his nest, and seeks to take from him the love, to which the Creator has informed him that he is entitled. And I have read in the records of travelers, of most deadly engagements that have taken place between lions, when the lioness has become a wanton.

"Jealousy is the rage of a man;" and all the argument that my learned opponents can make, all that can be suggested as to how cool and collected a human being must be when he finds before him in full view, the adulterer and seducer of his wife—jealousy will be the rage of that man, and he will not spare in the day of vengeance.

Your Honor may remember in one of the most splendid passages of forsenic eloquence that give force and beauty to the speeches of John Philpot Curran, how he answered in an argument upon a civil action for damages in a case of *crim. con.* the argument that his client had behaved otherwise than discreetly and patiently, or as became a gentleman, on hearing that his wife had been false to him: "Gentlemen of the Jury," said he, "it seems that when the brain of my client was on fire—when all the fiends of hell were let loose upon the heart of my client, he should have placed himself before a mirror, taught the streams of his agony to flow decorously down his forehead; he should have allured his features to harmony, writhed with grace, and groaned in melody." "Passion is the rage of a man." It converts him when he has sufficient cause for its indulgence, into a being who, while the frenzy exists, is wholly irresponsible for anything he does. I meet my friends distinctly and directly on the subject of insanity, relying upon the particular propositions presented to your Honor, and drawn, as you have doubtless discovered, in exact accordance with the decisions in Day's and Jarboe's case. It is not at all necessary that this insanity, arising from any case whatsoever, should exist for any particular period of time. No such doctrine is to be found anywhere, and the argument of the learned gentleman, that it is almost impossible to conceive a state of instantaneous insanity, I submit to your Honor is excluded from the ruling, and spirit, and principle of the law which your Honor has adjudicated upon this point.

The moment at which the mind of a man becomes either diseased or insane—the point of time that separates the normal from the morbid condition, no human being can perceive any more than we can discover the instant of time when we pass from wakefulness to sleep; and when we lie down upon our couch to obtain that rest so sweet after travail, we might as well attempt to remain watchful for the moment when sleep should master us, as to fasten upon the moment, when in the Providence of God, a man may pass from sanity to insanity. The great and benignant Maker of earth and all things in space, has made it impossible that by the utmost exercise of intellectual or moral power, we can keep our sentient thought upon the circumstance of death even for the duration of a second. We may in a general and even philosophical way, in virtue of instinctive knowledge and invariable experience know and declare that all must die as all must, but to feel that sharp point of inevitable agony which is the thing called death, we cannot keep fixed upon it our minds, our sensibilities, and our instincts. To be capable of doing that for any considerable period of time would necessarily produce a tension of mind and of spirit that would overcome all reasoning capacity of the brain.

Yet you might just as well attempt to discover the mysterious point of connection between life and death as between sanity and insanity. The Court had already in its decisions given a good illustration, contained in the pamphlet copy of his decisions, of the fact that insanity may be of greater or less duration. No man can measure it. It is not necessary to fix the exact point of time at which it commenced and at which it terminated. Counsel here referred to the cases of Day and Jarboe, adjudicated in this Court, pages 7, 9, 17 and 20 of pamphlet, and to the charge of Judge Allison in the Sherlock case. In the Day case the instructions to which he specially referred, were drawn up by Mr. Carlisle, and, observed counsel, it is remarkable how opposite the language of Mr. Carlisle in that case is to the circumstances of the case. He only asked that the same instructions should be given now. He hoped his friend would not find it uncomfortable to see his own language in that case now made the instrument of the opposition. If so, he could sympathize in the spirit of the following quotation:

"So the struck eagle stretched upon the plain,
No more amid the rolling clouds to soar again,
Sees his own feather on the fatal dart
Which winged the shaft that quivers in his heart."

The evidence of the waving of the handkerchief had been admitted without objection, and the Court had admitted it to prove the fact of adultery. For what purpose was this evidence received unless it was intended that it should be offered as a justification? If it is no justification and no excuse, what has it to do with this trial? The Court received it also with reference to the state of the prisoner's mind, and so the counsel for the prosecution must have regarded it when they made no objection to the introduction of evidence to prove Mr. Key's manœuvres, watching, sneaking, spying round Mr. Sickles's house, stationing himself in that square in the presence of the monument (Jackson's) of one who, whatever one may think of his political opinions, was a gallant and brave man. That monument should have held in suspense his depraved lusts while he was standing there inspecting Mr. Sickles's house with an opera-glass. He might be permitted to refer in this connection to the case of a young man who indiscreetly zealous to serve the purposes of his country, made his appearance within the lines of the enemy's camp, within the territory held by the enemy, was arrested, tried and condemned to death; he begs for the privilege of a soldier's death; it was refused him, and he was hung high on a gibbet; the commanding officer—that immortal man whose name graces and gives dignity to the city in which we are assembled—refused the request, and Major Andre, in the flower of his life, suffered an ignominious death, applied to him deliberately by one of the wisest and best of mankind, because he was a spy in the camp of the foe. But here was this spy engaged in the bad effort to commit domestic treason, for which he suffered death—a death, the counsel hoped, no good man would regret. The counsel then stated in detail the circumstances developed in the evidence, by which the fact of the adultery had been made known to him, and described Mr. Sickles' feelings when the truth was forced home upon him. Mr. Sickles, said he, remarked the confidence he had bestowed on Mr. Key; he felt how he had been betrayed; all the emotions of his nature changed into one single impulse; every throb of

to adopt the rule for which my brother Stanton contended with so much power? And is there anything in the law of the land inconsistent with his conclusion which all of us strive for, that this circumstance of consent does not distinguish the case of the ravisher from that of the adulterer, and can make no difference in regard to the consequence.

Now, if your Honor please, we have cases in the books, where men have been convicted of rapes, who, in the darkness of night, have stolen into the beds of women in humble life, and passed themselves off as their husbands; and where it has been held that the intercourse which took place was no less a rape, because unattended with an objection or a struggle, than if it were the result of violence. Why? Because it was procured by fraud. And if any can say that the consent of a wife to pollution is not, as to adultery, a consent obtained by fraud, I do not know upon what view of duty, society, or legal principle, any such aspect of the case can be presented.

Mr. Ould—What is the difference between adultery and rape?

Mr. Brady—The difference in a legal point of view is that one is indictable by law, and punishable by serious consequences, and the other is not. A difference arising only from the fact simply that certain lawgivers said there should be a difference. But I say there is no reason for any such distinction.

I think it is well here to follow up the question of the District-Attorney. So far as the husband is concerned, it is utterly immaterial whether the offence of the party polluting the person of his wife be that of the ravisher or of the adulterer. It is exactly the same wrong to him, except, as was well stated by my brother Stanton, the party who has committed the adultery, superadds to the defloweving of the wife, the betrayal of all the trust and confidence reposed in him by the husband. In a moral point of view, the adultery becomes the greater offence.

The injury done to the husband in contemplation of law, is in this invasion of a right, of the legal interest which the husband has in the person and chastity of his wife. And, inasmuch as no use of his wife can be made by reason of any consent which she gives to the man who indulges as to her his amorous purpose, he commits a fraud in the law, upon the relation between the husband and wife, and a fraud upon the husband. Why, the consent of a child five years old to the taking of an article from the house of the father would no more avail the thief in such a case than the consent of a wife to the unlawful use of her person would be available as against the husband to distinguish the act of the seducer from that of the ravisher.

Now, if your Honor please, this brings me to another of our instructions, and to the question whether, there being any doubt as to the sanity or insanity of the prisoner, that doubt shall belong to him. I will not stop to read to your Honor the case of the *People* vs. *McCann*, decided in the Court of Appeals in the State of New-York, after a thorough argument. There it was determined that in making out a case of murder, it is as much necessary for the prosecution to prove that the prisoner was sane as to prove any other fact. When, in reference to the elements essential to constitute the crime of murder, doubt is thrown upon the question of sanity, it is a doubt affecting the case of the prosecution, it is proof to displace presumption, and whether the doubt relate to the act of killing or to the sanity of the man who killed, is utterly immaterial. I understand the question has been mooted before your Honor in the two cases of Devlin and Ogle, and that your Honor has declared the same opinion, and, inasmuch as you have fully considered the matter, I shall abstain from making any further remarks upon this point.

The Court—The point was decided at the last general term of this Court, in the case of the United States *vs.* Devlin. I stated generally that the doubt belonged to the prisoner in reference to the question of sanity or insanity, as to any other inquiry in the case.

Mr. Brady—In regard to the general question of sanity I refer your Honor to the 1st of Hume's Criminal Law, second edition, p. 451; also, to the 2d Bishop's Criminal Law, Sec. 639, 294: "Certainly," says the first named writer, "it is not to be denied that the more heinous mode of this offence (adultery) is in the seduction of a married woman, which is so severe a blow at the husband's peace and the credit and welfare of his family."

Bishop says: "Of all the provocations which can excite a man to *madness*, the law recognizes it (adultery) as the highest and the strongest."

Now, if your Honor please, in order that this question as to how a man may be excited to an insane condition with reference to his responsibility for crime, and how suddenly a state of mind may be produced, I desire, before closing my remarks, to mention a fact exposed by the last report of the Inspectors and Commissioners of the Lunatic Asylum of the State of Pennsylvania, where it was discovered that of the exciting causes of insanity, that which was by far the most frequent, was domestic affliction. Whether that result corresponds with the inspection of other institutions in this country, I am not prepared to say; but we all know that no feeling can so vex the spirit of a man like that which assails him in the place of his refuge—in his home where, tired of the world, despairing, or sick at heart, he expects to find repose, comfort, and the pleasure of congenial society. To illustrate this idea, I ask permission of my learned opponent, the District-Attorney, to let the effulgence of one of the "Stars" to which he playfully referred in the course of this case, be shed for a few moments upon him, and as I hope upon the path of investigation which the Judge, my learned opponents and the jury are to pursue. I entirely acquit my learned brother of having intended anything offensive, in reference to that *dramatis personæ* in which the "heavy gentleman," the "light gentleman" and the "walking gentleman" were so prominent. What particular part my learned brother intended to assign me, I have never yet been able to understand, but when I am the member of a theatrical corps, I hope I shall have the benefit of his association. If the Stars are to shine, his achievements in this trial will certainly entitle him to take his place in the galaxy. It is true, a number of the counsel have come from abroad to defend the prisoner at the bar. Two of them are here from his own city, Mr. Graham and myself, and there is one here, the cherished friend of Mr. Sickles and myself, who has come here, as we from the City of New-York were expected to come, without fee or reward, or the hope thereof. He comes to offer up in behalf of Mr. Sickles, in this hour of his trial, that affection and devotion which he tendered once for the benefit of his native land, and, as a consequence, was, like Mr. Sickles, placed in the criminal dock of his country. I have been permitted to avail myself of the assistance of all these gentlemen, and I have endeavored to speak their sentiments, thoughts and feelings, as I have understood them. My friend, Mr. Meagher—to whom I have just referred, and who gave a dignity to a dock in his native land, which I hope may be imparted to that in this Court at this trial by its present inmate—has asked himself, in reference to this condition of Mr. Sickles, how it was produced, and has suggested the legal inquiry which I shall here put, as germain to the subject under discussion.

"In connection with this subject the state of mind in which Mr. Sickles committed the act for which he stands arraigned, you recollect what occurred in Court on Tuesday morning, the 12th day of April. A distinguished gentleman was on the stand. In distinct and emphatic words, but, nevertheless, with an emotion which it was plainly perceptible he controlled with severe difficulty, he told us of the distraction, the bitterness, the wild desolation, the frenzy, the despair, the strange, unutterable, unearthly agony in which he found Daniel E. Sickles on the afternoon of that memorable Sunday, the 27th February. He seemed, said this distinguished witness, his own eyes and heart filling up and overflowing as he recalled the scene—he seemed particularly to dwell on the disgrace brought upon his child. These words set free the tempest that had been so long pent up. As they fell from the lips of Robert J. Walker, there occurred, here in this very Court, a scene which, from the memories of those who witnessed it, never will be, never can be, blotted out. All eyes were turned to the dock, every eye was eager, fixed, dilated, quivering; and there was he—he who, from the first hour of his imprisonment down to the utterance of those words, had borne himself with a heroic calmness, suddenly overcome and racked with a relentless grief, struck down as though he were himself the motherless and houseless child for whom he wept, smitten to the quick and beaten to the dust, drenched in the gall and wormwood of a tribulation the depth of which no mortal hand can sound, and over the subsiding flood of which no arch of peace can ever shine. There was he, the avenger of the invaded household, of the more than murdered wife, of the more than orphan little one—there was he, in an appalling moment of parental agony, subdued at last. Talk of the mind diseased—talk of the circumstances which unhinge, upset and madden it—talk of the distraction in which a ruthless perfidy had plunged my client and my friend—talk of his condition of irresponsibility when he dealt the fatal blow—talk of this, and with your worrying interrogations strive to elicit the recollection of it from those who, themselves the witnesses of it, were themselves agitated as they never were before. Nature, Heaven, God Himself, in his heart-broken image, here became, here in this very Court became, the witness of the torture by which, on that terrible day, the 27th of February, the prisoner was inflamed. You beheld the scene of the 12th of April. It was the same as that to which Robert J. Walker testified. Recall this scene. Think of how the proceedings of this Court were suddenly arrested by the sobs of the prisoner, [when the beautiful image of his poor child was revived by the words of Robert J. Walker; how he was bowed to the earth, and how he writhed as though an arrow were buried in his heart; how, supported by his friends, he was led from this Court, his vision quenched in scalding tears, his limbs paralysed, his forehead throbbing as though it had been bludgeoned by some ruffian, and his whole frame convulsed. Recall this scene. Think of this—think of the tears you shed yourselves as this stricken victim was borne by—think, think of this—and then may we well say to the Jury, if your love of home will suffer it—if your genuine sense of justice will consent to it—if your pride of manhood will stoop to it—if your instinctive perception of right and wrong will sanction it, stamp "murder" upon the bursting forehead that has been transpierced with the thorns of an affliction which transcends all other visitations, and for the scandal, the dishonor, the profanation, and, in the end, the devastation which provoked this terrible outburst, this tempest of grief, this agony of despair, as Robert J. Walker described it; for this incalculable wrong, I say, and for this irreparable loss, declare by a verdict for the prosecution, that so many thousand dollars, an appropriation from an economic, or swept right off from a lavish jury, can afford a soothing compensation. Do this, do it if you can, and then, having consigned the prisoner to the scaffold, return to your homes, and there, within those endangered sanctuaries, following your ignoble verdict, set to and teach your imperilled wives a lesson in the vulgar arithmetic of a compromising morality, and let them be inspired with a sense of womanly dignity, by a knowledge of the value you attach to the sanctity of the household, to the inviolability of the wife, to the security of the hospitable roof, and last of all, but above all, to the inherited traditions of an innocent but ruined offspring."

Here your Honor perceives the effect produced by that heart-rending scene upon the mind of a spectator; and if we were moved to tears by the grief of a man, what must have been the nature of the agitation wrought upon the mind of Mr. Sickles, in view of all he discovered and remembered on that dreadful Saturday night preceding the 27th of February? And with the light of this new intelligence streaming upon what I have to say, suppose that the condition in which you and my learned opponent beheld Mr. Sickles since the trial commenced, had received no consolation, had found no vent, had had no alleviation; suppose that the great, big, full-bursting heart of any man, oppressed with the sense of terrible wrong, could not find in sighs or sobs any relief—what might become of his brain? What did become of the brain of Daniel E. Sickles, when tears were exhausted, when their fountain was dried up, when the heart became sterile, and he yielded to that sense of injury and desolation of mind and soul, to which the Rev. Mr. Pyne so well referred, when he described his appearance as he passed him on Pennsylvania-avenue, and said, in striking language, that he looked "defiant and desolate"—defiant as Meg Merrilies, when she accosted the Laird of Ellangowan on his return from devastating the gipsy settlement—desolate as the hearths he had invaded.

To these questions of sanity and provocation we invite the full, careful, and humane consideration of your Honor. My client, and we his counsel, remember and appreciate the commandment "Thou shalt not kill" as we do the other, "Thou shalt not commit adultery." But we know, as your Honor knows, that homicide is not wholly denied even by divine injunction to the hand of man. It has been sanctified in warfare, in the administration of public justice, the prevention of crime, the protection of person or property, the vindication of chastity or preserving the inviolability of family, home, and honor. We have duly considered all the circumstances attending the act of Mr. Sickles and the events from which it emanated. We believe that the public sentiment of this District and of the whole nation approves the deed. We feel that he may go to any part of our country and not be rejected by society. But if there be any place from which he would be excluded for vindicating his rights as a man, that place is not New-York City. To that, his birth place, he could not return leaving unresented the atrocious wrong he received from Key, and expect to be received amongst his former associates and friends, or with any hope of welcome from the community.

After Mr. Brady had concluded his speech, Mr. Ould addressed the Court for the prosecution. Judge Crawford then delivered his instructions, and at 2 o'clock the case was submitted to the jury who, after a brief absence, returned a verdict of "NOT GUILTY." The report of these closing proceedings, which reached us too late for this sheet, will be found on the *first page* of this morning's Times.

NATIONAL POLITICS.

Letter of Governor Wise on the Administration of Mr. Buchanan—Governor Wise to the Hon. David Hubbard.

Richmond, Va., Monday, Jan. 3, 1859.

My Dear Sir: You say in your address to me, "My once dear friend." Why not friend *now* as ever *once*? It is a self-solace of mine that I never lost a friend once won, and never won an enemy by any fault of mine for which I can reproach myself. I hope that you don't reproach me with having forfeited your esteem in the least degree. I regret that the lapse of time and distance have removed us so far apart that we have not had the opportunity of more frequent interchange of personal attention, but I hope that the regard or respect of neither for the other has diminished.

I am sorry to be informed "*that the South is now a widow.*" A widow is a forlorn being, and demands all my sympathy. It is true that I am a married man already, and can't tender the "lady in weeds" my "true and gallant" devotion as a "*husband.*" And were I in a state of single blessedness, it would still be against nature for me to tender my hand to the South in holy wedlock, for I claim to be born of her womb and to be as loyal a son as ever sucked the milk of his mother, and to be ready to protect her in weal or woe against every enemy and every evil, according to the best ability with which God and her nursing have endowed me. Protect her! Aye, if I do not may my right hand forget its cunning! From what? From Abolitionists and Protectionists, and land jobbers and Treasury robbers! Yes, as I always tried to do, much to my own cost. And from the treachery of sons of her own, and for the folly of her sincere friends too, I mean to try to protect her, as I have tried of late in vain. I would protect her from the authors of Kansas-Nebraska bills; from the Free-soilism of Badger amendments; *from the effects of repealing laws establishing and protecting Slavery in the Territories; from the false protection of non-intervention, withdrawing all pretensions to protect all persons and property equally and alike on the common territory of joint settlement*; from Lecompton policy that had not the wisdom even of Æsop's cock in the fable; from the compromises of English bills, which stripped us of every particle of prestige we had left: from the wickedness of "force and fraud," and the folly of a minority attempting to establish a rule of *fas aut nefas* in the face of an unscrupulous majority. We were strong on the moral ground of equality. We relinquished that in attempting to assume more than equality, and we lost all character for justice. We were wise once in demanding no more than our due, and we have been foolish since and of late in trying to deprive others of their due. Æsop taught the cock in the fable to say to the horse when he entered his stall, "If you won't tread on my toes, I won't upon yours." But our cock has crowed like chanticleer the defiant note, "*Hardest fend off.*" He has said to iron-shod hoofs, "I'll stamp your toes off!" We have tried to play the same game of "snatch as snatch can," with the most snatching snatchers in the world. We have challenged a competition of settlement with a thin, slave-holding, agricultural population on our part against a majority host of commercial, trading, free white, Free Soil people who have not all homes, and who are keeping a sharp lookout for them, and who can use Sharpe's rifles, put into their hands by fanaticism, to acquire them. All they ask is for the rule to be once fixed that you can take all you can and hold all you can take, and that no power of Congress or other power is to interfere to hinder the strongest in taking and holding all.

Now, I have raised my warning of late against this weakness and wickedness on our part. I have tried to protect my widowed mother, the South, by giving honest filial counsel against the whole household. The Rubens have tried to sell me into Egypt for my "dreaming." But I am nevertheless loyal to the house of my father and loving to my misguided brethren, and I mean to redouble my efforts the more to save the house of Israel. If I must be driven out as a dreamer, I will at least preserve "mine integrity," and time and the day of famine will show whose counsel and whose course will have saved the household and fed it, and all the land of the stranger too. Aye; and is Democracy as well as the South to have no outspoken, honest counsellor? Are we to be given over to the Federal gods of Pacific Railroads? Are we to *out-Yazoo Yazoo!* To out-Adams Adams in putting internal improvements by the General Government on the most omnipotent and indefinitely-stretching power of all powers of the Federal Government—*the war power?* Are we to abolish *ad valorem*, and adopt the specific duties, to supply a tariff for revenue, the standard of which is already eighty-one millions of expenditure on three hundred and twenty-one millions average rate of importations? Are we to increase eighty-one millions of expenditure to the unknown limitless amount required for railroads across this continent; for post-offices that don't pay expenses; for pensions unheard of in character and amount; for a land office which gives away three acres for every one sold, and brings us in debt; for increase of standing army, such as our frontiers and Indian wars and protectorates of foreign territory propose; and therefore, for such a navy as Isthmian wars with no less than eight Powers of the earth—England, Spain, France, Mexico, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, New-Granada and Paraguay, demand, if threatened only? Is protection to be turned into prohibition? If so, what is a "direct tax?" Is land tax the only one which can be "apportioned?" Are the land owners to pay all the cost of the crusade of Congress and manifest destiny? Is strict construction and are State Rights to be abandoned, and are we to give up State corporations to the bankruptcies of a Federal Commission? Where would have been our people and their effects last year if a Federal power could have put our State banks into a course of liquidation under a commission of bankruptcy? Is the South, is any portion of our country in a situation to rush into wars—wars invited by the President with three European and five American Powers? And are we to be a grand consolidated, elective, North and South American imperialism? The question is not, "Will the Upon be dissolved?" That is a settled question. But the question is, "Is the old Virginia Democratic faith to be abandoned, and *are we to rush on with the President into a full scheme of Federal policy which in its whole outline and filling up exceeds any Federalism in all its points which a Hamilton or Adams or any other latitudinarian ever dared to project or propose?*

For my part, I take ground now firmly and at once against the war power. I am for the Washington policy of peace, and against all entangling alliances and protectorates, and the Jackson rule of "demanding nothing but what is right and submitting to nothing that is wrong," and for preserving and protecting the South and whole country from ambitious and buccaneering wars, of which the landed and planting interests would have to bear the burden, at a great sacrifice of present prosperity. I am against internal improvements by the General Government, more than ever since their construction is put on the war power. If we could beard England up to 54° 40', ten years ago, without a road or known route to Oregon, why can't we wait for emigrants to beat a path on their way to gold mines and hold California without cutting a military road in time of peace? I am for retrenchment and reform of all expenditures, and for revenue only for an economical administration on a scale of pure, old-fashioned republican simplicity, discriminating no more than is necessary to prevent prohibition on non-dutiable articles. I am for free trade, and the protection it affords is demonstrably ample for a people of enterprise and arts like ours. I am against State bank bankruptcy and all sorts of bankruptcy whatever. The Federal Government shall never declare against that honest debts shall be paid by gulping and oaths with my consent. But my paper is run out.

The President bids high. To fillibusters he offers Cuba and the Isthmus and North Mexico; to the West a Pacific Railroad; to the North protection to iron and coarse woolens; and to the great commercial countries the power of centralization by obvious uses and abuses of a bankrupt act to apply to State banks. Yesterday Biddle was a monster, and to-day a few Wall street bankers can expand and contract upon us more like a vice than he did; and what would they not do if they could force the poor provinces when they pleased into bankruptcy.

I have written this right on, and you may do what you please with it.

Yours truly,

HENRY A. WISE.

Another Exploring Expedition.—The brig *Nankin*, of Boston, arrived at Montevideo on the 13th of January, having on board Mr. R. B. Forbes, with his companions, Professor Wyman and two young gentlemen—the enemies followed him, and he was looked upon with scorn, until he could bear it no longer, and again with his family he removed to Ohio, settling in this county. His residence was soon discovered, and for a third time "became necessary for his own family that he should emigrate. He did so, and without telling his most intimate friends of his whereabouts, took up his residence in Mount Vernon, Ind., and holding intercourse or communication with no one in relation to his unfortunate past, living in the strictest seclusion and under an assumed name, away from his own and his wife's friends. At the stated times during the sessions of Common Pleas Court in this county, when the trial of Gibson would probably occur, Tuller would be here, a daily visitor at the Courthouse, with the avowed intention of giving testimony against him. But the cases were invariably continued, and Tuller would return to his family and seclusion, refusing to inform his friends here of his determination, except in answer to their repeated inquiries, replying, 'I am going home.' The cause of this last, fatal act on the part of the unfortunate man may probably be traced in some manner to secrets and intrigues."

Retirement of Sir E. B. Lytton.

From the London Times, 9th.

It has been remarked that Sir E. B. Lytton has not attended in his place in Parliament for some days. The reason of his absence is understood to be the failure of his health, owing to the assiduity with which he has unremittingly discharged the duties of his office, and which has rendered imperative a temporary withdrawal from public affairs. Whatever differences may have existed between ourselves and Sir E. B. Lytton, we cannot but respect the sedulous application he has paid to his public duties, and we are convinced that the sympathy of his countrymen will follow him into his retirement, which it is to be hoped will not be of long duration.

An Indiana Swindler Caught Curiously in Texas.—We find the following story in the San Antonio (Texas) *Herald*, of April 9: "On Friday night of last week, Deputy sheriff Robinson, of Indianapolis, Ind., started from this place in charge of Mr. J. A. McCorkle, whom he had just captured here. It appears that McCorkle had, for a long time, been confidential clerk and cashier of a Banking House in Wayne County, Ind., and some time in October last decamped, taking with him $15,000 or $20,000 in money of which he had robbed his employers. Being unsuspected, his movements were so well planned that no trace was left behind, although he came to this country with his family, consisting of several persons. After a considerable time had elapsed, from some slight cause it was supposed that McCorkle had fled to Texas, and Mr. Robinson, and Mr. Kramer, a member of the banking firm, came in search of him. These gentlemen had traveled in Texas for seven weeks, in the vain hope of finding McCorkle at some one of the numerous points which they visited, and finally came upon him here, without the slightest intimation that he had taken up his residence among us. McCorkle had assumed the name of J. A. Hall, and had, several months since, opened a store in our city for the sale of family groceries. He was, apparently, doing a flourishing business."

OBITUARY.

Mrs. Taylor, widow of James Taylor, for whom is claimed the original invention of steamboats, died recently in Scotland, at an advanced age. A lady whose memory was stored with the incidents of a by-gone age, she was fond of relating her recollection of the manners and customs of Ayrshire, as they appeared in her early days. She met and danced with Robert Burns, at a "tea-ball" given in the old Lawnmarket in Edinburg. Her husband, James Taylor, launched the first steamboat on Dalswinton Loch in October, 1788; and the authority of Mr. Robert Chambers and others, has been adduced in support of Mr. Taylor's claim to the original invention; priority being claimed for him over Robert Fulton by a period of nearly nineteen years.

Last week, died one of the oldest bookworms of Paris, M. Veinant, author of the *Bibliotheca Scatologica*, and editor of the *Farces* of Fabarin. His sole occupation during the last years of his life was to go about the book-stalls of the French Metropolis, and, in order the more conveniently to carry off his purchases, he had a coat made with more than a dozen different pockets, each for a particular size of book, folio, quarto, octavo, duodecimo, &c. The books he amassed amount to more than 10,000 volumes, and many really valuable works are said to be among this number. A sum of 85,000 francs (£3,400) has been offered already for the collection.

Mr. Wm. Masters, an old printer, died recently in Boston. He was noted for his devotion to a specialty, the history of the Regicides. The Providence *Journal* says that his knowledge upon this subject was probably not surpassed by any historian now living. He always talked of writing a volume upon this his favorite study, especially as he had detected a great many errors in the Rev. Dr. Stiles' Memoirs of the Regicides.

Baron Ernest Roguet, son of General Count Roguet, aide de-camp to the Emperor, has just died at the age of 28 years. The deceased was deputy at the Legislative Body for the Gironde.

The Marquis de Torcy, officer of the Legion of Honor and Deputy in the French Legislative Body for the department of the Orne, died recently.

General Giustiniani, one of the best officers of the staff of the Sardinian army, has just died at Turin of apoplexy.

M. Noel du Payrat, Judge of the Imperial Court of Paris, died suddenly in that city a few weeks since

PERSONAL.

The following is a list of Americans registered at the Banking-office of Lansing, Baldwin & Co., No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris, from March 17 to April 7, 1859:

New-York.
H. B. Turner,
James M. Turner,
D. H. Wickham,
J. Chastelain, Jr.,
J. L. Lefferts,
Mrs. Wyckoff,
Miss N. L. Johnson,
Lieut. P. Shirley,
W. P. Tetridge,
A. S. Waite and lady,
J. Smith, Jr., and lady,
Dr. S. Teats,
W. F. Downer,
Jas. W. Lasfin,
Jas. Baremore,
J. D. Brez,
G. G. Andrews,
E. C. Goodwin and lady,
F. F. Randolph,
C. W. McCune,
H. McCulloch and lady,
Thos. B. McCall,
A. Bronson,
J. A. Voisin, Jr.,
Jno. E. Blancan,
Philip Bissinger,
N. Saltus and wife,
A. B. Carter,
C. W. Bird.

Pennsylvania.
L. Switzer,

Jno. Constable and family,
S. Brush,
Jno. S. Quick and family,
H. Levy,
S. M. Giddings and lady.

Massachusetts.
Thos. P. Powers,
R. E. Simpson,
C. H. Melbewell,
Jas. Sykes,
W. Penn Gaskell,
Jas. Ramsden and lady,
J. L. Chester,
W. B. Reed,
W. Reed,
A. McNinley,
H. Paul,
Jno. H. Rogers.

Maryland.
B. F. Brooks and family,
Jas. Boury and family.

South Carolina.
N. D. Walker,
C. Moore,
E. Dammann,
Dr. A. F. Hunter.

Illinois.
T. A. Miller,
H. G. Loomis,
P. L. Yoe and lady.

Recently died one of the oldest bookworms of Paris, M. Veinant, author of the *Bibliotheca Scatologica*, and Editor of the "Farces" of Fabarin. His sole occupation during the last years of his life was to go rummaging about the book stalls of the French metropolis, and in order the more conveniently to carry off his purchases he had a coat made with more than a dozen different pockets, each for a particular size of book. The books he amassed amount to more than 10,000 volumes, and many valuable works are said to be among this number; 85,000 francs (£3,400) has been offered already for the collection.

All Paris is ringing with a scandal which affects a Minister of State. An operatic siren from the Theatre Lyrique is said to have called upon him to solicit some concession. The Minister appeared softened, but made the same stipulations as Lord Angelo. The lady resented the insult, and returned to her husband, who, in conjunction with other operatic husbands, who decline to suffer their wives to be converted into Pompadours, has formally complained of the Minister's conduct.

One of the visitors who thronged the ante-chambers of Count Cavour, when in Paris, was Baron de Rothschild. After the first greetings, the facetious Piedmontese Minister said: "Well, M. de Rothschild, would you not be enchanted to learn that I had tendered my resignation? You would see the funds rise at least 3 per cent. in one day." The Baron responded: "Oh, my dear Count, you are worth more than that; we should hail your fall with a rise of 4 per cent., at least."

The sum of $1,000 has been subscribed by the Insurance Companies of New-York and Boston for the families of the seamen killed on board the Cunard steamer *Taurus*, while endeavoring to rescue the crew of the American ship *Bertha* in the bay of Palermo, last Winter. The Boston *Commercial Bulletin* states that but for the timely aid afforded by the steamer, the bark would have been lost.

Mr. Frank J. Bakewell, the youngest son of a former Episcopal minister in Geneseo, N. Y., who several years ago joined the Romah Catholic Church, has presented a written recantation to Rev. Dr. Shelton, of St. Paul's Church, Buffalo, and has returned to the Communion of the Protestant Episcopal Church. His father renounced Romanism about eighteen months since.

It is stated that the Empress Eugénie, having been advised by her physicians to drink the waters of the Pyrénées, will, on the opening of the Pyrenean Railway, which is to take place towards the end of May, go to Tarbes, and afterwards visit Bagneres de Bigore, St. Sauveur, and Cauterets. It is not believed that the Emperor will be able to accompany her Majesty.

Judge Watrous, of Texas, publishes, in the Galveston *News*, a reply to the charges made against him by Gen. Houston in the United States Senate. He denies *in toto* the charge that he has been engaged in land swindles, declares that he never sought judicial office for base purposes, and is indignant at the aspersions cast upon him.

The friends of Bishop Doane will be glad to hear that his illness has assumed a more favorable turn. He has been delirious for the last few days, but on Saturday afternoon he became entirely conscious; and should his strength hold out there is every prospect of his restoration to health.

M. Mesan, French Consul at New-Orleans, has been arrested on a charge of harboring a free negro sailor who deserted from the ship *St. Patrick*. The Consul at first refused to obey the process of the Recorder's Court, whereupon an attachment was issued and he was taken by force.

A debate was held in Urbana, Ohio, last week, extending through several days, between the Rev. W. W. King, Universalist, and the Rev. R. N. Davies, on the question of "Universal Salvation." The Urbana *Constitution* speaks of the spirit manifested by the debaters as in the lowest degree discourteous and bitter.

Larkin G. Mead, Jr., the young Vermont sculptor, has erected at Brattleboro, the model of his statue of Ethan Allen. This statue, which will soon be executed in marble by order of the State of Vermont, is designed to be placed on a column over the grave of Allen, at Burlington.

The Boston *Atlas*, of April 23, says: "Every one of our readers will be pained to hear that Senator Sumner is in a very bad state of health; but such is the tenor of the dispatch which comes to us from New-York, where it has been received through a private letter from Europe. He goes to Italy."

Lord Waterford is the third peer who, within a short period, lost his life from hunting. The late Earl of Harewood and Lord Fitzhardinge died from bad falls in the field; and only a few days since a country gentleman and landed proprietor was killed while hunting in the County of Cork.

Miss Victoire Balfe, lately singing with great success in Turin, has been engaged by Mr. E. T. Smith for his approaching season of Italian opera; and will make her *début* at Drury Lane Theatre in "La Sonnambula," supported by the new tenor, Signor Mongini, as *Elvino*.

This season will be distinguished by the formal *entrée* of the Princess Alice into the *beau monde*. After her confirmation, which takes place this Easter, at Windsor, the presence of the Princess may be looked for at the following drawing-room.

The proprietors and workmen in the Waltham Watch Factory, to the number of nearly 200, were socially entertained by Gov. Banks, at his residence, an evening since, in return for the courtesies they recently extended to him.

The double engagement of Signor Graziani—who was announced to sing in Italian Opera both at Drury Lane and Covent Garden—is likely to be disputed in a court of law.

The Rev. Mr. Coolidge, late of the Unitarian Church, will supply the pulpit of the Church of the Messiah, in Boston, during the absence of the rector, Rev. Dr. Randall, in Europe.

The Rev. Dr. Howard has returned to Chicago, his former residence, to arrange for removal to the pastorate of the Coliseum-place Baptist Church in New-Orleans.

Miss Charlotte Thompson, known to theatregoers in this City, has closed an engagement in Savannah. Her admirers presented her a valuable set of jewelry as a testimonial of regard.

It is announced that the Rev. I. S. Kalloch, of Boston, has accepted a call to the Pastorate of the Second Baptist Church in Rockland, Me.

Ex-Governor Jones, of Tennessee, announces that he will take no active part in the pending canvass in that State.

A subscription is on foot in England for raising a testimonial to the late Mr. William Wier, long connected with newspaper literature and the *Daily News*.

The young Bavarian wife of the heir of Naples distinguishes herself at the hunting lodge of Caserta, by driving out four in-hand, taking the reins.

The Empress Dowager of Russia will spend the months of June and July at Ems, and repair to Schwalbach in August.

A Berlin paper mentions the approaching marriage of Joanna Wagner, with Herr Landrath Jachmann, of Konigsberg.

The Hon. John J. Crittenden addressed a County Convention of the Opposition in Frankfort, Ky., on the 18th April.

Mme. Gassier is on a professional tour in Spain, and has created a *furore*. Her benefit produced no less than £2,400 sterling.

Prof. Bache, Superintendent of the Coast Survey, is in Charleston, prosecuting his inspection of the work of the Survey.

Governor Medary, of Kansas, is on a visit to his old home in Columbus, Ohio.

The Rev. Dr. Bellows, of this City, lectured at Pike's Opera House, in Cincinnati, April 20, on the "Fallacies of Freemen."

The lady of Prof. O. M. Mitchel, who recently lay at the point of death in Cincinnati, is recovering.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A novel civil action is now being tried in the Superior Court, at Columbus, Ohio. The action is a suit brought by Lucius A. Bowers against Ira A. Preston, his wife Margaret Preston, and Aaron D. Griffin, all residents of Perry township, Franklin Co., to recover fifteen thousand dollars damages sustained by the plaintiff, Bowers, by the alienation of the affections of his wife, Mary E. Bowers, formerly Mary E. Kent, and the eventual separation of the pair, produced by the unlawful conspiracy, confederation and contrivance of the said defendants. The parties in this case are all highly respectable.

The Leavenworth (Kansas) *Daily Times* of the 19th April, says: "Yesterday was a marked day in the annals of our city. It witnessed the departure of the first Overland Express for the gold regions of the West. This is emphatically a local enterprise, and in natural consequence, our people attach a greater than ordinary importance to it, and regard it with especial satisfaction. Conceived by our own citizens and unsupported by Government appropriations or patronage, its establishment has now become a fixed fact, and will form no unimportant element in our progression.

There is trouble among the owners of the Lake Ontario steamers. The Ogsdenburgh stockholders having the management in their hands arranged for running a daily line through the Lake the coming season. The Utica stockholders did not relish the arrangement, and resolved to stop it if possible. They have procured an injunction, and the sheriff has seized the vessels. The managers have also been summoned to meet at Ogsdensburgh to give an account of their doings.

M. Latry, of Grenoble, has invented a singular method of making artificial wood, hard, solid, heavy, susceptible of the highest polish, and of a dark color like ebony. It is made by mixing sawdust with bullocks' blood, and then subjecting the composition to a very heavy pressure by means of the hydraulic press. With the material thus formed all kinds of furniture and ornamental work may be made.

A French gentleman has discovered a new mode of making paper. It is by boiling slices of wood with a mineral and vegetable alkali. The inventor states that he can produce from 54 kilogrammes of slices of firewood and five kilogrammes of alkali, a ream of very large paper, as white as snow and as fine as silk.

It appears that the Paris improvements demand a new palace, and it is said that M. Lefuel, architect of the Louvre, has presented to the Emperor plans for the complete reconstruction of the palace of the Tuileries, excepting the central portion erected by order of Marie de Medicis. Seven million francs are named as the estimated cost of the new structure.

Advices received at Washington from Utah, under date of March 15th, confirm the previous accounts that apostacy from Mormonism is becoming common. Large numbers are represented to be leaving the sect, being disgusted with its abominations and heresies, and tired of the tyranny of the leading spirits in the church.

Dr. Forney, Superintendent of Indian Affairs in Utah, is busy visiting the several tribes within the jurisdiction, in order to counteract the evil influence of those white men who were endeavoring to incite them to hostilities, and to lay the foundation for their being gathered on Government reservations and taught the arts of civilized life.

The Galena *Advertiser* states that miners in the vicinity of Potosi, British Hollow and Rockville have done reasonably well the past Winter. The largest diggings have yielded only from 40,000 to 50,000 pounds of mineral. Owing to the failure of crops, many farmers have turned their attention to mining.

An Indiana Jury, in Jefferson County, last week returned the following remarkable verdict in a murder case: "We, the Jury, find the defendant guilty of murder in the second degree, and assess his punishment as follows: That he be imprisoned in the County Jail for the term time of six months, and pay a fine of $100."

Four brothers have been sent to the Indiana Penitentiary, from Crawford County, for horse-stealing. Their father, who has been a bed-ridden cripple for fifteen years, is proved to have been the leader of a clan to which the young men belonged, banded for unlawful purposes. Their name is Prother.

The Chicago *Daily Journal* has entered upon its sixteenth volume. The editor says that news was received in Chicago, fifteen years since, in forty days from Europe, and two hundred and fifty hours from New-York. Now, London advices reach that city in ten days, and news from New-York is received in five minutes.

It is proposed to supply New-Orleans with water from the Mississippi by means of two Worthington force-pumps, driven by steam, to be erected on the Levee. The expense of the apparatus will be $20,000, and the cost of the proposed extension of the Water Works will reach the sum of $300,000.

The German *Volksfest* is to be held in New-Orleans on a grand scale this year. The Creole Race-course is the place selected for the festival. The proceeds of last year's celebration, amounting to $2,000, were expended for the benefit of sufferers from the epidemic.

Two young men in Cincinnati, heirs of considerable property in the city, have been arrested upon a warrant charging them with renting a notorious house on Ninth street, which has been a great annoyance to the neighborhood, for improper purposes.

The alleged defalcation of the Treasurer of Mill Creek Township, Ohio, Dr. Wm. Mount, has finally led to two suits upon his official bond. One suit is for $6,790, the amount of the original bond given by Dr. Mount; and the other for $17,792.

Prentice acknowledges the receipt of a political letter as follows: "A gentleman, who calls himself a Methodist preacher, has sent us a strange political letter. There seems to be some method in his madness, and a good deal of madness in his Methodism."

Adam Orebaugh, Postmaster at Dodsonville, Highland County, Ohio, has been arrested upon the charge of having robbed the Post-office under his charge of letters containing money.

A vessel is taking in a cargo of lumber at Savannah for the Beirout market. The *Republican* says the cargo will be the first ever shipped from that port to Asia in that trade.

The Philadelphia *Evening Journal*, says extensive preparations are being made for the anniversary celebration of the birth of Stephen Girard on the 21st of May, at the College.

The American ship *Florence*, of 1,000 tons, has arrived in the London docks, from Japan, with a cargo consisting chiefly of vegetable wax. This is the first cargo from that country.

The French transport *Entreprenante*, which has her guns protected on the new system, is about to be dispatched on a special mission to the Indian seas.

The Republican State Convention of Ohio is called to meet at Columbus on the 21 of June, for the nomination of a full State ticket.

The first regatta of the season at New-Orleans a sweepstakes, took place April 16. The *Adcena* won the race, two and a half miles twice around.

Opening of a New Broadway Tabernacle.

The elegant Church edifice just built at the intersection of Broadway, Sixth-avenue and Thirty-fourth-street, for the congregation of the Old Broadway Tabernacle, was dedicated to divine service on Sunday morning. A description of the building has already been published in the Times. Long before 10½ o'clock crowds were pressing in at the doors, and when that hour arrived all the available space within was occupied. The exercises were commenced with an anthem, sung by a numerous and well-organized choir; the organ for the Church, which is to be placed behind the pulpit, is not yet completed, and for the present an organ-melodeon is used. The Rev. Dr. Badger read a selection from the scriptures, prayer and singing followed, and then the Rev. Edward A. Park, D.D., Professor in Andover Theological Seminary, delivered a sermon upon the text, "For I determined not to know anything among you save Jesus Christ and Him crucified." II. Cor., 2. It was a vigorously-written, strictly argumentative discourse, delivered forcibly, and very attentively listened to. Calling upon his hearers to imagine that the Apostle who used the words of the text was present with them, he proceeded, on behalf of the congregation, to propound to him a series of questions with regard to the passage quoted, and, on the part of the apostle, answered each interrogatory. Thus speaking for the apostle, he instructed the congregation, *firstly*, that they should make the at